INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVI NO 301— BOMBAY TUESDAY DECEMBER 11 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
15 Dec.	Razmak ..	All	10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.	vessels	11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..	will	16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..	now	16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..	sail	16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..	direct	10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	from	11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..	Bombay	16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..	without	16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..	transhipment	16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	at	19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..	Aden.	16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Mooltan ..		20,843
29 „	Malwa ..		10,957

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 30th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£165	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru..	11th Dec.	23rd Dec.
Sydney Maru ..	20th „	30th „
Shinnoh Maru ..	24th „	8th Jan.
Heijin Maru ..	30th „	10th „
Shinsei Maru ..	30th „	13th „
Indus Maru ..	11th Jan.	23rd „
Shingo Maru ..	14th „	27th „
Shunko Maru ..	23rd „	6th Feb.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 858.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about			
*11th Dec.	Alipore ..		Straits China and Japan.
*21st „	Kidderpore ..		Straits China and Japan.
21st „	Morea ..		Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.
31st „ 1929.	Hiyeizan Maru.		Straits & Japan.
4th Jan.	Mooltan ..		Colombo and Australia.
18th „	Macedonia ..		Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..		Colombo and Australia.
15th „	Malwa ..		Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..		Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th „	Mantua ..		Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th „	Narkunda ..		Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..		Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.			
12th Dec.	Barjora ..		Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
12th „	Ellora ..		Mombasa only
14th „	Varela ..		Busreh via Karachi
15th „	Chakla ..		Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
17th „	Vita ..		Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
19th „	Karapara ..		East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKING.

Established THE 1895

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

Head Office:—47, The Mall, Lahore.

Authorised Capital..1 Crore. Issued and Subscribed Capital..50 Lacs.
Reserve Fund :—Rs. 15,75,000/- Paid up Capital :—Rs. 31,17,419.
Local Advisory Committee :—1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman), 2. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, and 3. Seth Balkishenlal Poddar.

Branches :—Abohar, Allahabad, Ambala City, Ambala Cantt., Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore City, Gojra, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jammu, Jaranwalla, Jhang Maghiana, Jhelum, Jullundur City, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Meerut City, Moga, Montgomery, Multan City, Okara, Patiala, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Quetta, Rawalpindi, Sangla Hill, Sargodha, Sialkot City, Simla, and Srinagar (Kashmir.)

Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

S. DATTA, Manager.

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N.Y.K. LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Hakone Maru ..	10560	....	@12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Nov.	12 „
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@26 „
*Fuku Maru ..	6750	17 Dec.	29 Dec.
*Tomiura Maru	3821	22 „	30 „
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	@9 Jan.
*Muroran Maru..	5374	1 Jan.	13 „
*Yesaki Maru ..	4372	9 „	23 „
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	....	@23 „
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	16 „	27 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kitano Maru ..	7952	13 Dec.	30 Dec.
Kamo Maru ..	7955	27 „	13 Jan.
Katori Maru ..	10000	10 Jan	27 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Iberia Maru ..	22000	11 Dec.	18 Dec.
Iyo Maru ..	22000	....	17 Jan.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

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ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Publishers, Madras.

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FOR
Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.

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Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—
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JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

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FIRE & GENERAL

Insurance Company, Ltd

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
Workmen's Compensation

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents—**M. KANJI & CO.**

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

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(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)
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Capital Rs. 1,00,000,

Divided into 2500, Preference Shares of 9% guaranteed Dividend and 7,500 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each. Payable Rs. 5 with application and Rs. 5 on allotment with an entrance fee of As. 8 per share.

The Best opportunity for Investors.

Apply for full Prospectus & Application forms to:
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4, Narasingapuram St., Mount Road, MADRAS.

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Bombay Chronicle.

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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For First Twenty Words

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For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.
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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—An experienced LL.B., for the post of Sar Nyayadhish (District and Sessions Judge), Cambay State. Pay Rs. 250-25/3-350 p.m. Apply with testimonials, before 20th December, 1928, stating age, caste, number of years' practice and service as Judge, etc., to the Administrator, Cambay, State, Cambay.

A 31495

WANTED—An ELECTRICAL ENGINEER to be in charge of power house Electrical Machines, fittings and storage batteries from 1st Janutry, 1929. Must have long practical experience of armature winding of big Motors such as 20 H.P. and economical working of power house. Apply immediately stating qualifications and salary to the MANAGING AGENT, U. P. Glass Works, Ltd., Bahjoi.

A 31499

WANTED—THE NAGPUR PIONEER INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, Nagpur. City (C.P.) having declared Bonus at its very first Valuation requires services of capable District Chief Agents and Agents throughout the Nizam's Dominions on very liberal terms according to qualifications and guarantee of business. For full particulars please apply to:—SUJEEVA & COMPANY, Branch Managers, Kamalapuram. Post. (Cuddapah. District.)

R 1299.

WANTED—English knowing capable and influential DISTRICT AGENTS by a well established Insurance concern, possessing Government Securities to canvass Life Assurance Policies upto Rs. 500/- without Medical Examination. Liberal Commission allowed to working Agents. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, NATIONAL PROVIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED, 128, The Mall, Cawnpore.

A 31374

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—FLATS and BLOCKS, airy and well ventilated at No. 23A Matarpakhadi, Mazgaon. For particulars see AMICHAND HAZARIMAL on the premises.

C R1319

LOANS.

9250—CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years in 1928 Concession enlistment, commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000 on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted, enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD Bombay 2.

L R1286

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

FOR SALE.

A MATCH FACTORY in working order in Cambay, known as the new Cambay Match Factory. Particulars can be had on application at the Administrator, Cambay's Office, during office hours. Intending buyers should send in their offers in sealed packets marked "Match Factory" so as to reach the Administrator, Cambay State, Cambay, before the 23rd December, 1928.

31465

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BURMA

WANTED.

A QUARRY FOREMAN

For Mokpalin Quarries in Lower Burma. Pay Rs. 500-40-700. Rent free furnished house. To act as assistant to the Manager and in particular to take charge of the crushing plant and train loading. Age limit, between 26 and 40.

Preference will be given to an applicant possessing a Board of Trade deep sea certificate.

Apply by letter to the undersigned not later than the 15th December, sending copies (not originals) of certificates. The appointment is subject to three months' notice on either side. Any attempt on the part of an applicant to enlist support from Government officials or from persons of influence will entail the rejection of his application.

JOHN N. LIST,
Superintending Engineer,
Pegu Circle, Rangoon.

26-11-28.

31459

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP subsisting between our clients NARAYANRAO MADHAVRAO PAI and JEHANGIR M. DADYSETT in the business carried on under the name and style of the GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY at 37A, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum, Bombay, and its Branches under a Deed of Partnership, dated the 8th February, 1928, has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 1st of December, 1928. The said Narayanrao Madhavrao Pai will continue the said business on his own account in the same name and he shall be solely entitled to all the assets of the said firm and to receive and recover outstandings and debts due to the said firm and be responsible to pay all debts due by the said firm.

Dated this 10th day of December, 1928.

RELE & CO.,
Attorneys-at-Law.

31498

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients KHIMJI VELJI and DEWJI VELJI, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to purchase from Dowlatram Panalal, also of Bombay, Marwari Hindu Inhabitant, the undermentioned property. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien or lease or otherwise howsoever and whatsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 113, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (formerly Sweet Bathy ground and Varkhas land) containing by admeasurement three thousand three hundred and thirty-one square yards or thereabouts, formerly bearing parts of Survey Nos. 306 (mentioned in some of the former documents as 300 by mistake), 58 and 348, but now bearing Non-Agricultural Survey No. 178 of Danda (Santa Cruz) and formerly bearing Entry No. 3229, but now bearing Entry No. 1349 in the Record of Rights, together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, bearing Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee's Nos. 18A and 18, all which premises are situate at and on the South side of the public road, leading to Santa Cruz Railway Station, in the Registration District of Bombay Suburban and Village Danda, Sub-District of Bandra, and are bounded on or towards the East formerly partly by the property of Arab Karrimbhoy Ebrahimbhai and partly by the property of Dastur Edulji Pestonji but now partly by Non-Agricultural Survey No. 129 belonging to Ganesh Laxman and partly by Non-Agricultural Survey No. 180 belonging to Essaji Valji, on or towards the West formerly by the property of Koli Andrew D'Souza but now partly by Non-Agricultural Survey No. 177 at present in the possession of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Solicitors, and partly by Non-Agricultural Survey Nos. 176 and 139 belonging to Fardoonji Nusserwanji Kerrawalla, on or towards the North by the public road leading to the Santa Cruz Railway Station, and on or towards the South formerly by the property of Gaspare Gonsalves but now by Non-Agricultural Survey No. 182 belonging to Fida Alli Hassanally.

Dated this 7th day of December, 1928.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

31496

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DOOMING GASPAR RODRIGUES and ROSE-CHRISTIE GASPAR DUMA of Vile-Parle, have agreed to sell to my clients a piece of land admeasuring 1688 square yards or thereabouts (140' 120') out of Final Plot Number 215, being the Eastern portion of the said plot and adjoining the Road on the South side thereof, free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, estate, property, claim or demand whatsoever in, to, upon or in respect of the said piece of land, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, purchase, partnership, share, trust, wahiwat, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, as the pleader for the Purchasers, at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building, at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same (if any) will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated at Andheri, this 10th day of December, 1928.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Vakil, High Court.

31494

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30
SPEND A NIGHT
IN HONOLULU
WITH
ERNEST KAAI'S
HAWAIIAN TROUBADOURS
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
Wednesday, Dec. 12th, 6 and 9-30 p. m.
POT-POURRI PROGRAMME
and
REQUEST NIGHT.

MADAN THEATRES LD.
Present at
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
BABY
LORNA BLACBURN
The Smallest Dancer in the World
In Conjunction with Cinema.
THE DARK SWAN.

EMPIRE THEATRE
4-30, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE DUNCAN SISTERS
In
TOPSY AND EVA
Based on The Immortal Friendship of
TOPSY, LITTLE EVA
AND UNCLE TOM.

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IN ALL SIZES & THICKNESS
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Window panes, pictures, Photographs, Motor Car Mirrors, etc., are manufactured by most up-to-date method by the U. P. GLASS WORKS LTD., BAHJOI, DIST. MORADABAD, the foremost Indian glass factory which has also been manufacturing glass Chimneys, globes, etc., for last twelve years. Quality standard prices moderate orders solicited.

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Guaranteed Hardness and Brightness, equa to Genuine Diamonds. Prices: Rs. 5 to Rs. 10, per carat
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(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
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NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.
NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.
We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.
For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
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Tele. address: "COTTONLONG."
Telephone—2675.

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Made from the purest milk of cows pastured in the home counties, the 'Allenburys' Foods are as easily digested as mother's milk. They are germ free and are simply and quickly made by the addition of boiling water only. Fresh supplies, specially packed for the tropics, are received each week.
Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.
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Milk Food No. 2 3 to 6 months
Malted Food No. 3 6 months and upwards
Specially packed in sealed glass bottles, of all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.
FREE Upon receipt of coupon below we shall have much pleasure in sending you, free of all charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."
ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD., LONDON
Special Representative for India:
A. H. P. JENNINGS, Block E, Clive Buildings, CALCUTTA.
Mrs.....
.....
will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

only 3 A.M!
The night seems endless to sufferers from insomnia—after an eternity of restless tossing it is only 3 a.m. A night-cap of HORLICK'S will prevent this and ensure sound and restful slumber—HORLICK'S is light and nourishing, supplying necessary nutriment without overburdening the digestiye functions.
Of all Chemists and Bazaars.
MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER
HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

Sore Throat is the first sign of infectious disease.

Ward off danger of infection with FORMAMINT
FORMAMINT tablets will cure Sore Throat and, at the same time, protect you against such dangerous infections as Influenza, Measles, Diphtheria, etc. Be specially careful in crowded places where infection is always lurking. A Formamint tablet taken once in a while, will keep you safe from dangerous infectious diseases.
At all Chemists FORMAMINT At all Stores
The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

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NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE

ESTABLISHMENT OF SOUTHERN DELIVERY

CHANGING TIMES

(London by Mail).

Members of the New York Cotton Exchange voted by 260 to 45 in favour of the limitation of interest in contracts, the establishment of a committee with broad supervisory powers, and of Southern deliveries at five points in addition to New York—namely, Norfolk, Charleston, Galveston, Houstol, and New Orleans. Precautions have been taken to safeguard trading and to prevent the possible artificial influencing of prices through the misuse of the six delivery points.

The Control Committee, composed of three members appointed annually by the Board of Managers, has power to direct the treasurer of the Clearing Association to require each member to report the names and interests in any designated position of all clients, as well as his own position.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Wheat	1,959 cwts.
Linseed	2,827 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	297 ,,
Gingellyseeds	2,933 ,,
Groundnuts	31,279 ,,
Castorseed	775 ,,
Rice	12,846 ,,
Myrabollams	1,687 ,,
Cottonseed	9,181
Gram	4,053 ,,
Joowar	1,542 ,,
Maize	58 ,,
Barley	135 ,,
Bajree	2,305 ,,
Coal	2,066 tons.

BOMBAY PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Linseed May	10 9 0
Wheat January	8 10 6
Wheat May	7 15 6
Groundnuts Feb.	54 1 6
Cotton Seed	4 8 9
Wheat Ready Khandwa	50|55
Wheat Delhi Ready	8 2 0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT

(Messrs. V. H. A. Ganny.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

Jutes:—After the accomplishment of the agreement of the Jute Mills Association, the market for Jute shares has taken a decided turn for the better, as there is no room left for the rumours which sprang up every now and then. The improvement in the manufactured commodity market moved the market up. The bears were rather nervous and helped the rising tendency and alround the rates improved. However towards the close the prices declined a little in sympathy with an easier Hessian market. The undertone is quite healthy.

Howrah and Clive opening and 54/12 & 41/4 have closed at 54/15 & 41/6 after touching at 55/13 & 41/15 respectively. Howrah were dealt in a large number at 54/15 at the time of going to press.

In the higher value scrips Yule group shares were in favour and Orient, Cheviot, Belvedere and Lothian mark a good rise of 15, 10, 20 & 10 points respectively. Orient and Cheviot being in special demand were dealt in large numbers and we think they may further appreciate. Kamarhatty were another feature to record an advance of 20 points. Others were better by a few points. Bally mark a rise of 15 points.

Cottons:—Excepting Bengal-Nagpur which on a good enquiry had had a sudden good rise of 1 1/2 points having keen buyers upto 29/8 there was nothing worth interest in this section.

Coals:—Burrakur were steady at 11/4. Khas Jherias record a deal at 46, Burradhemo were done at 2/6, Standard at 53/8 and Pench Valley at 27. Raneegunge have come down to 22/8 c.d.

Tea Shares:—The last week's steadiness continues on account of a good tea sale at much better prices. Some of the Scrips are difficult to be had on account of scarcity of sellers. The prices are day by day hardening. Bisnuath were taken upto 86/8x. East India upto 27/-. Gielle upto 18/8. Hatikhira upto 27/- Ledo upto 161 (rise of 6 points). Loobah upto 11/4, New Cinatoria upto 750 c.d. Patra Kola and Hantapara have been recorded at 1080 & 585 respectively.

Banks:—Imperial F. P. were done at 1490 and Cuuty at 368.

Govt. Securities:—Were a weak market. Money being tighter on Bombay side and on selling pressure the securities have declined. 3 1/2 per cent Paper were quoted at 72/11, 1960-70 loan had sellers at 85. All other issues were quoted below the quotation prices buyers taking very little interest.

Miscellaneous:—I. T. Steel remain unchanged at 17/6. Burn & Co. were transacted at 398. India Galvanising were a little better at 9/8. Ivan Jones were done at 6 x.d. British India Corporation have a little improved at 4/2. Among Sugar shares interest was much less expect in case of Carew & Co. which were steady at 10/8. Electrical concerns were steady abound. Burma finance wer in the region of Rs. 6/-.

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Bengal D./J.	277
Bengal March	285
Broach A./M.	357
Oomra D./J.	320
Oomra March	325

SPOT RATES.

	Ex. S. S.	Supefine	fine	F. G.	good.
Bengal	290	285	277	270	
Sind	292	287	279	262	
Punjab	287	282	274	267	
Rajputana	290	285	277	270	
Oomra No 3	331	326	320	310	
C. P. No. 1	349	344	338	328	
C. P. No 2	340	335	329	319	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

100	S J Devid & Co	Kuradwari 306
200	Tata Mill	Nandgaon 264
100	Do	Latur 300
100	Do	Dahwah 311
100	R D Tata & Co	Dhulia 290
100	P Crystal & Co	Mathia 238
100	E Spinner & Co	Chalisgaon 270
100	Do	Wun 342
100	Do	Indore 290
100	Do	C. P. No 2 329
100	Hindustan Mill	Arika 531
100	Do	Bengal 270
100	Nisso & Co	Berar 312-1/2
100	P Liladhar	Banusha 245

INDIAN COTTON CROP

Our special representative who returned after an extensive tour in some cotton growing districts states as under:—

Khamgaon-Akola:—Over 50 per cent. ginned. Small stocks. Good demand.

Parbhani-Sailoo:—Over 60 per cnt. ginned. Good demand from exporters to Europe and upcountry mills. Little stock.

Nanded-Bhensa:—Near 50 per cent. ginned. Good enquiry from Japanese firms and up-country mills. Stocks light.

The quality of the crop is satisfactory which has got a better spinning value. Earlier ideas of big crop were exaggerated. Present prospects are for a small crop and small stocks are held.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

	Ready New	Ready Old.
Bengal Superfine	305	
Bengal Fine	300	
Bengal F.G.	290	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	300	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	290	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	330	305
Nagpur Fine	330	305
Yeotmal Fine	325	300
Arvi Fine	325	300
Amraoti Fine	310	280
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	300	275
Mulkapur Fine	295	270
Khandesh Fine		250/65
Muthia Fine	nil	nil
Muthia F.G.	nil	nil
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.		270/80
Purna F.G.G.S.		260
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.		260/65
Indore/Ujjain Fine		260
Burwah Sanavad Fine		265
Surat Fine	nil	nil
Broach Fine	nil	nil
Broach F.G.	nil	nil
Westerns M.G.		320
Cambodia		380
Miraj/Sangli		370/75
Compta Good		350-60
Jinja		550

INDIA COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	8-12-28	This year	Last year.
Khandesh	3,421	31,221	40,027
Central India	1,318	17,951	16,892
Barsi and Nagar	536	20.344	31,132
Hyderabad-Gaorani	337	6,628	9,077
Berar	4,094	138,069	124,014
Central Provinces	2,943	61,564	40,294
Total Oomras	12,649	275,777	261,436
Dholera	169	6,598	16,981
N.-W. Provinces	49	41,758	49,426
Rajputana	110	2,885	8,140
Sind-Punjab	201	6,626	23,559
Broach		2,959	2,567
Coompta & Dharwar	52	5,289	2,440
Westerns-Northerns	67	4,464	2,890
Cocoanada		1	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,479	6,207
Persian		124	2,821
American		1,228	18,590
Egyptian and African	514	14,371	6,438
Comilla, Burma & other sorts			4
Total	13,811	364,559	401,499

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

The local market opened at Rs. 361/- for Broach A/M delivery and ruled easy on long liquidation. Later prices declined further on easier Liverpool opening cables.

Rates 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M	357/8
Oomra D/J	317
Oomra Mar.	324/8
Bengal D/J	277/4
Bengal Mar.	283

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Dec.	241.60	—4.60
Mar.	232.30	—4.20
June	231.80	—4.20

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales:—

Receipts to date 8-12-28, 1928-29 60,84,000, 1927-28 55,92.000.

Receipts Yesterday 8-12-28, 1928-29 43.000, 1927-28 29,000.

Exports to date 8-12-28, 1928-29 39,65,000, 1927-28 34,16,000.

Stock at Ports 7-12-28, 1928-29 23,24,000, 1927-28 25,83,000.

Stock Interior Towns 7-12-28, 1928-29 12,24,000, 1927-28 13,41.000.

Stock Liverpool 7-12-28, 1928-29, 7,97,000 1927-28 8,99,000.

Visible Supply 7-12-28, 1928-29 56,82,000, 1927-28 61,56,000.

Quantity in Sight 7-12-28, 1928-29 95,51,000, 1927-28 92,86,000.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 6th Dec		332791
Same time last season		364033
Exports from 1st Sept. to 6th Dec.	1928	1927
United Kingdom	5787	8643
Continent	169209	93617
China	46292	3600
Japan	246086	76234
Coast Ports	5468	6541
U. S. A.	3413	...
Total	476253	188635
Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept to 6th Dec. 1928		33262
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept to 6th Dec. 1928		81702
Same period last year		260714
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 6th Dec. 1928		709797
Same time last year		341686

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Following a further decline of 3 points since the opening at Liverpool, the local forward market opened at Rs. 356/8 and improved As. 2/- per candy. At this level some Japanese houses sold and prices decline As. 8/- and after a recovery of As. 2/- rates at 6-30 p.m. were quoted as under:—

Broach Apl/May	356	4	0
Oomra Dec/Jan	318	4	0
Oomra March	323	8	0
Bengal Dec/Jan	277	8	0
Bengal March	284	0	0

SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 48/11; highest Rs. 48/11/6; closing Rs. 48/8/3.

Cottonseed January: Opening Rs. 4/8/10-1/2; highest Rs. 4/9; closing Rs. 4/8/6.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 54/0/6; lowest Rs. 53/14/6; closing Rs. 53/15.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. India bought. China sold. Buyers satisfied.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 6th Dec.

In full-pressed Bales.	8-12-28	This year.	Last year.
Europe	2,887	178,,407	102,269
Japan & China	3,150	292,378	79,834
Coast Ports		5,468	6,541
Up-country by Rail		33,262	23,931
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		37,951	11,628
Total	11,037	547,466	2,24,194

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, Dec. 8.

"Market very dull lacking incentive move either way, cheap River Plate offers predominate."

WHEAT PRICES:

Dec. close at 9s./0 7/8d.
Mar. close at 9s./14. 5/8d.
May close at 8s./2d. 1/2d.
July close at 9s./3d. 5/8d.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Bombay, Dec. 10.

The market remained closed for forward business. The business in cash was done as under:—

E. D. Sassoon Ordi	0	9	6
Sassoon Cotton	10	12	0
India Bank	100	0	0
Imperial Bank New	368	12	0
New India, 22|12	23	0	0
Juviter Ince., 10|14	10	13	0
Vulcan	7	0	0
Scindia	12	4	0
Tata Steel Second Pref.	85	4	0

MONEY MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Dec.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 11-32 Dec.

NEW YORK:—
B C T T 275.
Banks Selling T T 274-3\|4.
Banks Buying T T 273-1\|2.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 268 1/2.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 940.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955.

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 126.
Banks Buying 60 Days 122-1/2.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 137 1/4.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks D D 175-1\|2

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/4

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90 3/4.

CROSS RATE:—
New York—London 4.85 1\|16 8th inst.
Shanghai—London 2\|7-3\|8 10th inst.
London—Japan 1\|10 23\|32 8th inst.
London—Paris 124.20 8th inst.
London—Belgium 34.890 8th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.18 8th inst.
London—Italy 92.65 8th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11-1\|2 8th inst.; £4-4-11-1\|2 7th inst.
Silver London Ready 26 5\|16 8th inst.; 26 5\|16 7th inst.
Silver London Forward 26 7\|16 8th inst.; 26 7\|16 7th inst.
Silver New York Ready 57-1\|2 8th inst. 57-5\|8 7th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4-11\|32 per cent 8th inst.; 4 11\|32 per cent 7th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 7\|16 per cent 8th inst.; 4 7\|16 per cent 7th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1\|2 per cent.
Money:—
Inter Bank Call 3-1\|2 per cent.
3 mos. 4-1\|2 per cent.
6 mos. 4-1\|2 per cent.
12 mos. 4-1\|2 per cent.
Tone:—In Demand.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay Dec. 11

3-1\|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72-9.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 92-10

4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 84/12.

4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/14.

4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94-\|4.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99\|12.

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 100/6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101\|2.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 104\|13.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101\|7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102\|8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103\|8.

6-1\|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108\|11.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/12.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 81/14.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 81-14.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.

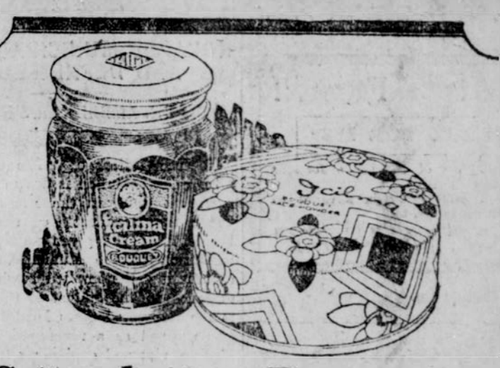
Forward Rates:—18th December Sett. 3 1\|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72-8-6 1945\|55 Rs. 104\|12.

Tone of Market:—Easier.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

3 Months Discounts 4-11\|32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4 7\|16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 1\|2 per cent.
Money Call 3 3\|4 per cent.
One Month 3 3\|4 per cent.
Three Months 4 1\|4 per cent.
Six Months 4 1\|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperal Bank of India rate 6 per cent.



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Nature meant all women to be beautiful

In complexion at least Nature meant us all to be beautiful. Every night while we sleep Nature meant our complexions to be renewed and refreshed because she meant the outer layer of skin gradually to disappear as it was worn out and dried by exposure and give place to the clear, young skin which is always growing underneath.

That's what ought to happen. Often it doesn't. Often minute particles of the old, worn-out cuticle clog up the pores and positively stifle the young, growing skin. Then complexions grow dull and patchy. The way to prevent it is to assist Nature in Nature's way by gently rubbing in a little of that wonderful Mercolized Wax. If every night before you go to bed you gently massage your face and neck with pure Mercolized Wax, then while you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be gently, imperceptibly dissolving away every clogging particle of the old, weatherbeaten skin and giving the fresh, new skin a real chance.

In this simple, scientific fact lies the secret of most of our famous beauties. Their wonderful complexions are all due to their helping Nature to do its work, and you can do just the same thing. But be sure to get pure Mercolized Wax for nothing else works in quite the same natural way. Any chemist will supply it.

MERCOLIZED WAX

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

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Fight your Sore Throat with FORMAMINT

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At the first sign of Sore Throat take a Formamint tablet every hour. Then, as well as quickly curing the Sore Throat you will prevent the onset of infectious disease.

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COTTON MARKET

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HOLAPUR MUNICIPALITY AND DEPRESSED CLASSES

DR. AMBEDKAR'S REPLY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention is drawn to the statement appearing in the Press recently in which the President of the Sholapur Municipality has given publicity to the resolution of the Municipality strongly repudiating the implied suggestion in my evidence to the statement that the grant to the Depressed Class Hostel at Sholapur was stopped as a repercussion of Hindu-Moslem riot and explaining the facts that led to the stoppage of the grant.

The news of such a resolution having been passed by the Municipality has appeared in the papers a fortnight ago and has furnished food for the hungry hounds who are only waiting for an opportunity to pillorize me for my sin in co-operating with the Simon Commission. I was waiting to receive the text of the resolution from the Municipality before I could reply to the allegations made against me. Now that a statement has been issued under the authority of the President of the Municipality I crave the Hospitality of your columns to reply to the accusation that has been levelled against me.

The complaint against me seems to be based upon the supposition that in the course of my evidence before the Simon Commission I stated that the grant given to the Depressed Classes Hostel at Sholapur was deliberately discontinued by the Municipality because the Depressed Classes of Sholapur had refused to help the higher class Hindus during the Hindu-Moslem riots in 1925 which the Municipality holds is an untrue statement and cites the speech of the Superintendent of the Hostel on the passing of the censure resolution to prove the falsity of the same. But the reference to the Superintendent's speech would be in fitness of things only if the charge made against me by the Municipality was a valid one. My reply to the statement by the Municipality is that its complaint against me is absolutely unfounded and is based upon a deliberate misreading of my evidence. First of all if the Municipality was anxious to do things in a responsible manner it should not have acted upon the summarised and compressed report of my evidence such as that appearing in newspapers. The evidence which I gave extended over 57 foolscap type-written pages and no newspaper reporter however enterprising and conscientious can be expected to reproduce the whole of it verbatim. It was, therefore, quite essential for the Municipality to have either written to the Simon Commission or to myself and to have found out exactly what I stated on the point. But the Municipality was evidently in such desperate hurry to condemn me that it would not wait to get a correct version of the facts as a basis for its action. Not only would it not care for the verification of facts, but it would not accept that version of my evidence which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" although I am told that the attention of the Municipality was drawn by a member to the report appearing in that paper. The reason was that the report of my evidence in the "Chronicle" was in such clear terms as to leave no doubt as to what exactly I stated in my evidence. Had the Municipality acted upon the report in the "Chronicle" it could not have attributed to me the allegations that it was anxious to read in my evidence. But even taking the report of my evidence as it appeared in the "Times" I don't understand how any person in his senses can attribute to me the statement which the Municipality seeks to attribute to me. The report of my evidence in the "Times of India" is given as follows:—

Mr. Abdul Latif: Did not Hindus of Sholapur ask the Depressed Classes to help them to crush the Mahomedans and on the latter's refusal the Municipality refused the grant to the Depressed Classes Students' Hostel?

Answer: "Yes. Overtures were made. My advice was sought and I advised them to keep aloof. I do not know the cause for stopping the grant, but if occurred after the riot and probably it had a connection with the fact that the Superintendent of the Hostel, who is a Depressed Class man, refused to side with the majority party in the Municipality."

It is unfortunate that the question on these two distinct points—whether the Hindus asked the help of the Depressed Classes in the riot and whether the grant was stopped for their refusing to help—which were asked separately by Mr. Latif and which were also answered separately by me have been lumped into one in the report. But the answer although it begins with a definite 'yes' can mislead no one who applies an honest mind to its analysis and reads it as a whole. Read in this judicial manner I am sure every fair-minded man would agree that in my evidence I have never stated that the grant was stopped because the Depressed Classes refused to aid the caste Hindus in the Hindu-Moslem riot. On the contrary I have clearly stated that I did not know what the cause was and that if any cause could be assigned it was that the Superintendent of the Hostel who is a member of the Municipality did not belong to the majority party. In view of this I don't see how the Municipality can have any grievance against me in connection with my evidence. The grievance has arisen only because the Municipality has chosen to stop with the 'Yes' in the answer and shut its eyes to the rest.

I wish the Municipality had stopped with villifying me for the implication that it thinks arises from the statement made by me in the course of my evidence. It goes a step further and tries to give what it considers to be the true reasons for the stopping of the grant to the Hostel. The statement says that the President "noticed serious irregularities in the subscription book and called for account books and the Society having refused the grant was stopped."

Now the real facts are these:—The Hostel at Sholapur was opened in 1925. The Municipality gave a grant from the commencement of the Hostel. For the two years 1925 and 1926 the grant was paid regularly without any hitch. There was no inspection nor was there any examination of the accounts of the institution. The Municipality was satisfied with the audited accounts of the institution. But the attitude of the Municipality which came into existence after the elections in 1927 and particularly of the President Dr. V. V. Mulay underwent a complete change. It so happened that the Chairman of the School Board paid a surprise visit to the institution in the beginning of the year 1927 in the course of which he inspected the Hostel and examined the accounts. As usual he wrote out his remarks in the Visit Book stating that the accounts were kept in the best manner possible. The copy of the said remarks was forwarded by the Superintendent to the President. But that gentleman instead of being pleased immediately afterwards demanded from the Superintendent by his letter dated 19-3-1927 to produce the accounts of the institution for the years 1925 and 1926. To this a reply was sent by the Superintendent that the old books of account were sent to the Head Office in Bombay and were destroyed after the close of the year and that the books of the current year were available and were offered for examination. In the meantime the Municipality appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of Mr. Buwalal Vakil, Vice-Chairman of the School Board, and Mr. Shivlal Appa Deshmukh, member of the School Board, to examine the accounts. This Committee composed of the President's men who were far from being well disposed to the institution, after examining the accounts reported on 2-5-1927 that the accounts were kept in the best possible manner and that they could say nothing against the Hostel. The report was submitted to the Municipality. The President still insisted upon producing the books of accounts for the past years of 1925 and 1926. He was given from the Head Office the only reply that could be given, namely, that the old books of accounts of the Society are examined by auditors whose certified accounts are submitted and should be accepted and that current accounts are open for inspection, to the Municipality at any time. Thereafter the Administrative Officer of the Municipality examined the accounts and certified that there was nothing wrong about them. This seems to have put the President to shame. For, thereafter he gave up his demand for producing the old books of accounts and intimated to the Superintendent that he would be content if the account books of the current year were produced before him. This was done and the President, I am glad to say, could find nothing against the institution. The President at the time of the last budget meeting of the Municipality brought forth the proposal that the grant to the institution be stopped. Not only was the hostile attitude of the President condemned by Municipal Councillors who do not belong to the party of the President, but it was condemned also by those who belonged to his party with the result that all except one Councillor united in sanctioning the grant over the head of the President. It will thus be seen, that far from the grant having been discontinued, the Municipality has in fact sanctioned the grant in its budget, holding the allegations of its own President unworthy of belief. What has really happened is that the President after the grant was sanctioned, refused to pay it out on the ground that the reply of the Society regarding the showing of accounts was not satisfactory.

Now I don't understand how the reply of the Society can be deemed to be unsatisfactory. The Society has always been ready to show the accounts of the current year. Regarding the production of accounts of the past years the reply given by the Society is the only reply that can be given. For who on earth can produce books of years past? The demand is not only unreasonable, but is perverse and can be met by no Society. I am, however, concerned in defending the management of the Hostel against unwarranted calumnies of hostile persons. The Society's affairs are above-board. If it was afraid of any unpleasant disclosures it would have made peace with the Municipality and its President. That it has not yielded is in itself proof positive that it has no fear of being found out. Whether the Hindus approached the Depressed Classes in the riot is another question with which the Municipality is not concerned and I, therefore, do not propose to deal with that aspect of the case at any great length. Suffice it to say that my reply was in accord with the information I had and it is significant that the Superintendent on whose remarks the Municipality relies does not contradict me. In conclusion I should like to state that far from being sinned against the Municipality of Sholapur has been sinning against the institution.—Yours, etc.,

B. R. AMBEDKAR.

Damodar Hall, Parel,
Bombay, Dec. 8.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At its general meeting of 5th November, 1928, the Sholapur Municipality passed the following resolution unanimously:—"The Municipality strongly repudiates the implied suggestion in the statement of Dr. Ambedkar, Bar-at-Law, (before the Simon Commission at Poona), that the discontinuance of grant to the local Depressed Class Hostel by the Sholapur Municipality was due to repercussions of Hindu-Moslem tension, in the Municipality and declares that the said statement completely belies the facts of the case." The following are the facts as reported by the Municipal President. The Depressed Class Hostel was started in Sholapur by Dr. Ambedkar in the year 1925 with the help of several caste Hindus and the Municipality sanctioned a monthly grant of Rs. 60 on 12-10-1925 and paid the same continuously till 31-3-1928. Having noticed serious irregularities in the subscription book of the Hostel, the President called for account books on 18-3-1927 and after several reminders and evasive replies from the Hostel Superintendent, Dr. Ambedkar's General Secretary, replied on 15-8-1927 to the effect that the account books of last year being audited were destroyed and that he was not prepared to show the account books to the Municipality as it would affect the prestige of his institute, etc. The Municipality at its meeting of 5-6-1928 unanimously considered this reply unsatisfactory and informed Dr Ambedkar on 18-6-1928 that unless the accounts were made available, the Municipality was not prepared to continue the grant. As a result of this resolution, the grant was discontinued from 1-4-1928. Dr. Ambedkar gave an evasive and unsatisfactory reply to this resolution, on 19-8-1928, which is now before the Board for final disposal. The Hindu-Moslem riot in question took place in Sholapur in 1925 and the grant was discontinued on 1-4-1928. The Hostel Superintendent, Mr. Aidale, was present as nominated Councillor, in the meeting of the Municipality on 5-6-1928 when Dr. Ambedkar's reply was unanimously considered unsatisfactory and also on 5-11-1928 when the censure resolution was unanimously passed against Dr. Ambedkar. Mr. Aidale made an open statement in this meeting that "there was absolutely no connection between the Hindu-Moslem riot and the discontinuance of grant." In the face of these facts which have been in the knowledge of Dr. Ambedkar and presumably of Khan Saheb Abdullatiff whose father Khan Bahadur Haji Hajiratkhan has been a nominated Councillor on the Municipal Board, it is painfully surprising to find in the statement of the two members, implied suggestion that "the discontinuance of grant was the result of the refusal on the part of the Depressed Classes of Sholapur to help the caste Hindus to crust the Mahomedans." A grosser misrepresentation cannot be comprehended.—Yours, etc.,

Sholapur. U. V. MULAY.

THE EXHIBITS

ALL INDIGENOUS ARTICLES TO BE REPRESENTED

The stalls and pavilions for exhibits are being rapidly booked and from the exhibits it appears almost all the indigenous articles from different parts of India will be represented. In ivory works, diamonds, fine arts and crafts, embroideries on silk etc. India is still holding a glorious position. Shawls from Kashmere, Ivory works from Jaipur, silk from Benares, Chrome leathers from Madras, gold and silver trimming laces, Sari borders and embroideries, arts and crafts from Bangalore will be a source of inspiration. The potteries of Bengal, locks and iron safes of U. P., wall maps and globes of Bengal, toys and artificial works and plaster figures from Bombay soaps and toilets from more than one province, drawing instruments, national dyes, perfumes from Jaipur, belts from Amritsar, glass condiments, glass butter and ghee minerals, anatomical, pathological and biological models will demonstrate the multifarious activities of modern India which is struggling to find an honourable place in the world.

The poultry and dairy sections will be a new departure. Model farm kitchen garden, samples of soils, manures and the charts explaining them will be thoroughly instructive.

The Exhibition authorities have made a bold attempt to keep this huge affair going for a month. And Indian farms and merchants are to be congratulated on their grasping this opportunity offered by the Reception Committee of the 43rd Indian National Congress.—"Forward."

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8-30-E

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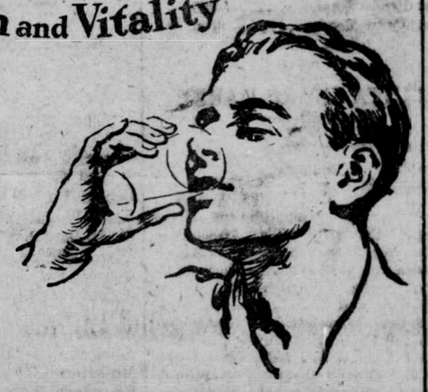

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It circulates throughout the length and breath of India and Burma, Malaya, Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or weekly) is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd." CALCUTTA.

ALL EYES TURNED TO CALCUTTA

Diary of the National Week

With the approach of the Congress Week in Calcutta during the Christmas, all eyes are turned to the City of Palaces on the Hooghly where momentous decisions in the interest of India's struggle for freedom will be taken. The following is diary of the National week commencing December 22:—

DECEMBER 22.

All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place—Convention Pandal.

DECEMBER 23.

All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place Convention Pandal.

DECEMBER 24.

All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place—Convention Pandal.

DECEMBER 25.

(1) Subjects Committee of Convention
Place—President's Room.
(2) Subjects Committee of Congress
Place—A. I. C. C. Pondal.
(3) Social Conference
President—Mr. M. R. Jayakar.
Place—Special Pandal.
Deshbandhu Nagar.
(4) Youth Congress
President—Mr. K. F. Nariman.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(5) Khilafat Conference
(President and Place not announced).
(6) All-India Jadava Mahasabha
President—Rao Bal Bir Singh.

DECEMBER 26.

(1) Social Conference
President—Mr. M. R. Jayakar.
Place—Special Pandal,
Deshbandhu Nagar.
(2) Subjects Committee of Convention
Place—President's Room.
(3) Subjects Committee of Congress
Place—A. I. C. C. Pandal.
(4) Vaisya Conference
Place—Extra Pandal.
(5) Youth Congress
President—Mr. K. F. Nariman.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(6) Khilafat Conference
(7) All-India Muslim League
President—Maharaja of Mahmudabad.
Place—Albert Hall.
(8) All-India Medical Conference
President—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Place—Chittaranjan Hospital.
(9) All-India Library Conference
Place—Senate Hall.
(10) All-India Jadava Mahasabha
President—Rao Bal wir Singh.

DECEMBER 27.

(1) All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(2) Vaisya Conference
Place—Extra Pandal.
(3) Ladies' Conference
President—Maharani of Travancore.
(4) Khilafat Conference
(5) All-India Muslim League
President—Maharaja of Mahmudabad.
Place—Albert Hall.
(6) All-India Jadava Mahasabha
President—Rao Bal Bir Singh.
(7) Library Conference
Place—Senate Hall.
(8) All-India Medical Conference
President—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Place—Chittaranjan Hospital.

DECEMBER 28.

(1) All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(2) Ladies' Conference
President—Maharani of Travancore.
(3) All-India Muslim League
President—Maharaja of Mahmudabad
Place—Albert Hall.
(4) All-India Medical Conference
President—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Place—Chittaranjan Hospital.

DECEMBER 29.

(1) Sarbajanin Prayers
Place—Convention Pandal.
(2) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.

DECEMBER 30.

(1) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.
(2) Postal Conference
President—Mr. K. C. Neogi.

DECEMBER 31.

(1) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.
(2) Postal Conference
President—Mr. K. C. Neogi.

OTHER CONFERENCES.

The Conference, of which dates has not yet been finally fixed:—
(1) Hindusthani Seva Dal Conference.
(2) Rashtra Bhasa Conference.
(3) All-India Cow Conference.
(4) Arya Samaj Conference.
(5) All-India Music Conference.
(6) Andhra Provincial Conference.
(7) All-India Independence League.
(8) All-India Theists Conference.
(9) All-India Jadav Mahasabha.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS

BOARDING AND LODGING ARRANGEMENTS AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

The Publicity Secretary to the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress wires from Deshbandhu Nagar that the Reception Committee has made arrangements for a limited number of delegates and visitors living in European style. Previous arrangement must be made by wire.

In modification of a previous announcement, it is notified that family cottages will be available at Rs. 75. Applications for the same must be accompanied by a remittance to Suresh Najumdar, Secretary Accommodation Committee.

Visitors tickets for the open session of the Congress will be available from the 20th inst.

All the Provincial Congress Committees are requested to supply the Secretary, Accommodation Committee, with the number of delegates wanting accommodation in the Delegates' Camp charges for which will be Rs. 5. per head.—A. P.

FAITH OF GERMAN STUDENTS

PROF. CARL DUISBERG IN INDIA

We are informed of the arrival in Bombay of Privy Councillor Prof. Dr. Carl Duisberg, Chairman of the Council of Administration of the I. G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft, the Syndicate of German Dyestuff Makers, President of the Association of the German Chemical Industries, etc., etc. "FATHER OF GERMAN STUDENTS."

Prof. Duisberg is known beyond the confines of his country as one of the most prominent founders of philanthropic institutions for students, workers and employees, in which direction he is a pioneer. His warm-hearted understanding of the conditions and needs of his employees, whose welfare he has ensured by munificent gifts, has earned him undying gratitude. He is also well-known as the "Father of German Students," just as his amiable consort is known as the "Mother of employees" of those great chemical factories.

Prof. Duisberg was honoured by the Universities within their gift. He is a member of the Board of Economic Advisers to Government, and a close personal friend of the President of the German Republic.

Prof. and Mrs. Duisberg visit Ceylon and British India in the course of a trip round the world of a purely private character, quite unconnected with business, and will spend about a month in this country.

IN DIA

The "Indian Daily Mail" Annual is a fine specimen of Illustrated Journalism. The printing and illustrations are of a high order. A casual glance of the contents from cover to cover strikingly brings before the mind the reader the complete absence of any noteworthy political articles from prominent leaders of Indian political movement. Evidently the object of the producers seems to be to eliminate politics and to give prominence to non-political subjects which do not usually get in a place in daily newspapers. The articles of Prof. Shah, Principal Bhate and Mr. V. L. Mehta deal with various educational problems of the day. The articles of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. Cursetjee are valuable contributions to the agricultural and industrial sections of the Number. Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer, the "Much-insured" man in special numbers is again with his slogan "Insure India in India." Among other articles of note are "Some Aspects of National Shipping" by Mr. Haji, "Scout in India" by Mr. M. V. Venketeswaran, and "Judicial System under Caliph Omar" by M. Fathulla Khan, the character sketch of the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri by Mr. S. A. Waiz and "Broadcasting in India" by Mr. M. S. Rao, the Radio Journalist. In the section of art and architecture, "the caves of Bagh" by Mr. Fyzee Rahamin and "Bidar" by Mr. Fernandez form interesting reading. The Number is profusely illustrated and the get-up is excellent.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

ADDRESS TO MR. & MRS. V. D. RISH

Members of the Indian Spiritualist Society will present an address to Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Rishi, the well-known exponents of spiritualism at the Hira Baug Hall near C. P. Tank to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. Magic lantern slides of spirit photographs will be shown on the occasion.

STANDING ORDERS OF OWNERS

FRESH RESTRICTION ON OPERATIVES

EVIDENCE BEFORE FAWCETT COMMITTEE

Resuming its sitting on Monday, the Mill Strike Inquiry Committee further considered the Standing Orders for operatives as proposed by the Mill-owners' Association.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale contended that the Standing Orders were intended only to impose fresh restrictions upon the conduct of the employees. It was a pity, he said, the employers should not think it fit to put any restrictions upon themselves. The Orders provided, for instance, penalty for the workers coming late to their work but there was no penalty for employers for starting some machines late or for not providing work in time or in sufficient quantity where the workers were paid on the amount of their work. Again there was penalty for the absence on the part of workers but there was no provision for granting leave to workers. It was a misconduct, according to these Orders, on the part of workers to commit acts of insubordination but if was not a misconduct on the part of a manager to treat his workers with discourtesy.

NO SAFEGUARD FOR WORKERS.

Further commenting upon the Standing Orders, Mr. Bakhale stated that the individual employers ought not to have the powers to make alterations in any orders as in that case they would cease to be uniform and standarised. The changes ought to be approved of by the employers collectively and also by the workers' organisations. The mere fact that a month's notice was to be given by an individual employer was not enough. That arrangement did not leave any scope even for the objections of workers being heard and considered. The maximum daily hours of work in Bombay were 10 and it would be wrong for the manager of an individual mill to change the number to 11, a procedure which was permissible under the Factories Act. The maximum number of hours, therefore, ought to be fixed. Moreover, in the case of piece-workers some minimum as regards daily work would have to be fixed. The owners' rules, Mr. Bakhale continued, made no mention of the notice to be given to workers before a change was made.

ATTENDANCE RULES.

There was considerable discussion on the rule relating to the actual commencement and closure of work. The rule framed by owners read thus:

"Notice of the time of beginning and ending work will be posted on the board outside the time-keeper's office.

"The hours of work for adult operatives until further notice will be:

"7 a.m. to 9-30 a.m., 9-30 a.m. to 10 a.m. recess; 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., 1 p.m. to 1-45 p.m. recess; 1-45 to 6-15 p.m.

"Operatives attending late are liable to be shut out and treated as absent but may be permitted on payment of a fine. Operatives shall only take their food at the recess times. Any breach of this order will incur dismissal.

WHAT WORKERS THINK.

Mr. Bakhale opposed the rule on the grounds that Labour would be handicapped on account of the hours suggested. Labour was against an increase in the hours of work. The mid-day recess ought to be one full hour as most of the workers went to their chawls for lunch. Half an hour for the morning meal and a quarter of an hour for tea in the after noon should be provided for by reducing the working hours from 10 to 9-1/4. The fines for late attendance must not exceed the proportion of wages for the time of absence. If the employees were to be fined for late attendance, the piece-worners were entitled to a compensation for time lost owing to reasons for which they were not responsible. The penalty for taking food except during the recess was too heavy. There ought to be an obligation upon the employer to provide a decent place where workers could keep and eat their food, make arrangements whereby food could be purchased and pure water could be had simultaneously.

TICKET SYSTEM.

Mr. Bakhale also opposed the ticket system. There was opposition also to the clause relating to search of workers. The speaker contended that the search provided for, presumed that the workers were criminals. The search could only be justified in factories where very precious articles which could be easily concealed were handled.

The Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji said that there were several instances occurring in which workers kept some articles belonging to mills in their tiffin pots.

mohandas replied that there were three or four such cases in a month.

The Committee then examined several witnesses before rising for the day.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Final Quadranglar Cricket Tournament, Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 10-30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Public meeting, speeches on ensuing Municipal General Election, People's Jinnah Hall, 6-30 p.m., Mr. J. M. Mehta, presiding.

THURSDAY, Dec. 13.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday), at Congress House at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

MR. A. R. DALVI'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. A. R. Dalvi informs the voters of the "D" Ward that there is no truth on the rumour that he has withdrawn his candidature from the Municipal election.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from London of 29th ultimo arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 6 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 14th instant.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Tamba Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-0 a.m. on Wednesday, the 12th inst.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Wednesday, the 12th instant.

INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA LEAGUE.

The First General Body Meeting of the Independence for India League will take place on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 6-30 p.m. at Congress House for the election of the Office bearers as recommended by the Provisional Committee, for the adoption of the Constitution and the Programme prepared by the Committee when all the Members of the League are requested to attend.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagavad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

The Swami will give a discourse on the life of Sri Chaitanya to-day at the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with Mails from London of 6th instant left Marseilles at 10 a.m. on the 8th inst.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from Bombay of the 1st instant arrived at Port Said at 7 p.m. on the 9th instant and left there at Midnight the same day.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Sumatra Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 7th instant and is due to arrive here on the 11th instant in the morning.

DUST IN AHMEDABAD

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Incessant attempts are frequently made by the local rate-payers to draw the attention of the Ahmedabad Municipality to the dust-clouds.

I am also induced to write in connection with it. Even on the main roads dust clouds gather in either by the blowing of winds, or the fannings of the motors and especially after a motor passes, the lot of a following cyclist or pedestrian is exeremely miserable, dusty and nasty. And at times this can be taken as a cause of cycle or motor accidents.

Even in Manekchawk, the heart of the city, Ahmedabad, no road is being sprinkled with water. When this humble petition is being written, in Manekchawk, my papers and pens are all dusty. I shall not wonder if the Printer will be affected in his feelings to see these dusty things for print.

To most of the members of the Municipality, this will not appeal since they may be belonging to an aristocratic class or may be motorists or stay-a'-home people. I do not envy their lot but I request them with due respect to their high leading position to condescend, kindly to look the wretched condition of the poor.—Yours etc.

MOHANLAL NANALAL CHOKSHI.
Ahmedabad.

Under the C)

(BY TWINPLEX.)
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11. 1928.

The "Statesman" is greatly concerned. In the course of some melancholy reflections on the work of the Simon Commission, it remarks that "under any form of self-government the British in India occupy what is frankly an anomalous position." The Calcutta journal cannot forbear reading a homily to Indian Nationalists on this distressing subject of the position of the British in India.

* * * *

Their position is anomalous. That is precisely what Indians have been saying! Why are the British here? Are they necessary?

* * * *

How presumptuous to ask that question? Listen to the panegyric of British achievements in India in the leading article of Saturday in the "Statesman".

* * *

"For generations they have contributed of their best to the country; most of what is modern in India, whether of the big cities, of transportation, of sanitation, of the development of industries and commerce is due to them."

* * * *

The Indian very naturally asks: Have not his countrymen shared very intelligently and materially in this transformation scene? Who does the spade and routine work on preposterously low salaries?

* * * *

But the great doctrine of alien domination, of course, is that in any industrial, commercial or political achievements, the credit belongs to the 'Sab', the discredit to the 'Babu'.

* * * *

A message from Lugano states that the "Big Three" of the League Council, to wit, Sir Austen Chamberlain, M. Briand and Dr. Stresemann, "will not be successful in clarifying the international political atmosphere".

* * *

The clarification can only come, I presume, if they first meet privately and clarify the situation amongst themselves. In view of the latest maladroit utterance of Sir Austen Chamberlain, their meeting will not be particularly pleasant but M. Briand believes there is a world of good in quietly discussing an omelet in an obscure inn, away from the Press reporters, and he can do again what he achieved at Thiery.

* * * *

But then at Thiery, it was a case of real tete-a-tete a deux. And the old adage remains true, that two is company while three is not. There's the rub.

* * * *

"Madan Mohan Avenges Punjab".
Press Head Line.

Admirers—and their number is legion—of the veteran Indian politician need not be concerned. The reference is to the Tennis star, not to the silver-tongued orator.

* * * *

The French were always a thrifty careful race. It is no wonder, therefore, that they are sending each other lesser number of post-cards now, as they find the new rules regarding postage irksome.

* * *

If nothing is written on the card, the stamp costs fifteen centimes. But let the love lorn swain add "I adore thee, my little chicken" and he has to pay ten centimes more in stamps for the amatory declaration.

* * *

In India the ryot sends far less number of post-cards now. But this has nothing to do with amatory declarations. The Government of India will not bring the price of the post-card to the older popular rate of one piee.

* * * *

"The best way to get the most out of life is to fall in love with a great problem or a beautiful woman".

"Why not choose the latter and get both?"

Latest Cotton News.

New York Futures Unchanged

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

New York, Dec. 10.

The New York Futures market seems influenced by lower Liverpool cables opened at a decline of 10 points and reacted a little. However prices ruled quiet and fluctuated within a narrow range during the early part. At afternoon weakness developed and Jan. was down at a decline of 20 points with 1955. There was a better support at this level and trade interests with professional buying the prices fully recovered at a decline and closed unchanged at 19.75.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Dec. 10.

The weakness followed by the final Bureau Report on Saturday was again in evidence to-day at the opening of the market. On parity prices were due to open 3 points lower and the market opened easy at a decline of 10 points with Jan. 10.13. There was pre-liquidation on reported crisis on New York Stock Exchange and Jan. was sold as far as 10.10. There was a sharp decline of about 40 points on the highest level recorded on Saturday. There was some resistance on short covering and trade support. The close was fairly steady at a decline of 8 points with Jan. 10.16.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, Dec. 10.

The local market having experienced one of its broadest sessions, with a decline of over 60,000 bales, declined to Rs. 365-12-0 with Broach April/May. At 9 p.m. there was some covering at this level which rallied prices to Rs. 367-8-0 but again relapsed and closed at Rs. 363-4-0 at 11 p.m.

Prices in the local market declined about Rs. 14 per candy on the highest paid on Saturday night. To-day the weakness in the afternoon was helped by fresh reports of a sensational decline in New York Stock. There was then a complete change in the sentiment and it appears that confidence is impaired. To-day's decline has improved the technical situation considerably and there seems little room for a pronounced weakness.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK.

JANUARY.

	December 10.
Previous Closing Rate	19.75
To-day's Opening Rate	19.65
Difference	.10
To-day's Closing Rate	19.75
Difference	Nil.

LIVERPOOL.

	December 10.
Previous Closing Rate	10.24
To-day's Opening Rate	10.14
Difference	—.10
To-day's Closing Rate	10.16
Difference	—.08

Broach Expectation Rs. 358 8 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, Dec. 10.
Silver Ready	26 4 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 6 0
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Dec. 10.
1st Settlement	59 7 0
2nd Settlement	59 9 0

CITY MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:—

Small-pox attack 1, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nid; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 87. The total mortality this day last year

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

A paper on International Law, "The Three Mile Limit and some reasons for its extension," will, in place of the usual lecture by Dr. Abdullah bin Abdullah, be read to-day at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, Hornby Road, at 6 p.m. The meeting will without restriction be open to the public.

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ZANDU'S

Draksha-Asava

Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch 10

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That Acts At Once

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½ lb. As. 13, 1 lb. Rs. 1-8, 1½ lb. Rs. 2

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11. 1928.

MUSLIMS AND NEHRU REPORT.

The two conflicting sections of the Behar All-Parties' Muslim Conference were brought together by the commendable efforts of Dr. Ansari and some other leaders and a united Conference was held under the presidentship of Maulana Mahomed Ali. But we regret to have to observe that the President's speech was not calculated either to retain the two sections together or to unite them with the other communities of India. We did not expect him to regard the Nehru Report as a perfect solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem. But we did expect that he would at least recognise it as an honest, statesmanlike and near approach to a perfect solution and that he would suggest specific constructive improvements in it where he thought it to be defective. But he does nothing of the kind. He scoffs at constructive suggestions as being none of his business. What is infinitely worse, he takes up an extremely prejudiced and partisan view in his remark that the Report means the "rule of the Hindu Mahasabhas." Surely, we did not expect an ex-Congress President, who is never tired of saying that in all secular matters he is an Indian first and last, to say this of a Report which follows the principles of democracy recognised all over the world, departing from them where it does only in response to Muslim claims, and which a large number of Muslim leaders themselves have hailed as giving them all necessary safeguards.

The prejudice which colours the Maulana's general view of the Report necessarily runs through his detailed criticism of its provisions. How else can one explain his remark: "Even in provinces where Muslims have a majority the Nehru Report is so planned as to counteract the influence of that Muslim majority by having a too dominant Central Government in Delhi"? Any unprejudiced critic would readily admit that whatever may be the imperfections of the Report in other respects, the relations according to it between the Central and the Provincial Governments are the same for all provinces, whether they are predominantly Hindu or Muslim, and that those relations are governed by considerations wholly non-communal. The Maulana says that he would stick to the Madras Congress resolution. We wish he had made a careful comparative study of that resolution and the Nehru Report and showed wherein the latter was defective. Dr. Ansari, the Maharaja of Mahmudabad and several other Muslim leaders have in public discussed the two sets of proposals and have convinced large sections of the Muslim public that the two sets are substantially alike and that, if anything, the Nehru Report gives better safeguards to the Muslims. The Maulana is entitled to differ from this view, but is it too much to expect him to state his own view and make out a case for it in a judicious spirit?

A dispassionate study of the two sets of proposals will show that the only important point of difference is with reference to reservation of seats in the Punjab and Bengal. The Congress resolution permitted reservation in the provinces, but the Nehru Committee did not see the need of it in view of its recommendation in favour of universal franchise, not contemplated by the Congress. The Lucknow Conference left the decision to the Muslim representatives of the provinces concerned and these representatives themselves waived reservation. They did so because they were convinced by the facts and figures abundantly quoted in the Nehru Report to show that the Muslim majorities in the provinces not only did not need reservation but would forfeit under reservation the good chance of winning more seats than their population warranted. This view has ever since gained wide support in the Punjab where the Nehru Report has been adopted by any number of mass meetings of Muslims, thanks to the efforts of true leaders like Dr. Kitchlew and others, who preferred bold propaganda to nervous silence. As regards Bengal, the prevalent view among Muslims is well expressed by the "Mussalman" of Calcutta in its issue of December 4. It says about the Nehru Report regarding reservation of seats for Muslims in Bengal: "We have, as we have said in these columns on several previous occasions, come to the conclusion that the Mussalmans of Bengal will not only be not losers but they will gain immensely if with the introduction of adult suffrage no separate representation is provided for for them." The paper then proceeds to quote some significant facts. It shows that in the districts of Mymensingh and Chittagong, even under the present restricted local franchise, though the Hindus are about 25 per cent. of the population, all the members of the District Boards are Mussalmans. It also shows that "while there are districts where no Hindu has been elected, there is no district in which no Mussalman has got in by election." We commend these facts and figures and others quoted by the "Mussalman" to Maulana Mahomed Ali. The change of heart which he expects from the Hindus is already there and one of its best tokens is their contribution to the Nehru Report. That Report, we make bold to say, will win its way through all obstacles by sheer dint of its justice, if only those who see its justice boldly and unequivocally stand by it through thick and thin.

THE OPTIMIST FROM MADRAS.

In the appropriate atmosphere of the Banquetting Hall, Government House, Madras, and under the chairmanship of H. E Lord Goschen, Sir K. V. Reddi, Mr. Sastri's successor as Agent of the Government of India in South Africa, and recently an official delegate to the League of Nations, discoursed upon the achievements of that body. Sir K. V. Reddi had to confess that the League had not achieved much. In fact he admitted that the three "pillars" the League had attempted to establish, Disarmament, Security and Arbitration, were shaky structures. But Sir K. V. Reddi remains an optimist in regard to the League's work. His faith in it has not been shattered, he declares, and he emphasizes the fact that the League has a number of difficulties to face. He did not pause to consider who created these difficulties, whether it was not a fact that the League being dominated by Britain and France could not achieve anything which would destroy Imperialism and Militarism, the two greatest obstacles to international peace. But this optimist from Madras made two great discoveries in Geneva. One was that George Bernard Shaw who rightly called the League "a huge farce" was a person "whom very few people take seriously". G. B. S., if he ever hears of this discovery, will, we are sure, consider it the biggest joke in view of the fact that his least important utterance is transmitted to millions over the radio. The other discovery of Sir K. V. Reddi is that the League is of great "moral value" to India. The value of India's association with it should not be assessed, he says, in rupees annas and pies. This is cold comfort to the Indian tax-payer considering that he pays 56 units or 1,352,405,03 francs per year for the upkeep of the League and has the humiliation to find that alone amongst the members of that body, India is represented by a foreigner as the head of "Indian" delegation.

UNIVERSAL CONDEMNATION.

The protest meeting held at Lucknow on Sunday to condemn the police assaults on peaceful crowds during the Simon Commission's visit to that city was addressed by Mr. Sen, a prominent Liberal, and by Pundit Jagatnarain, an ex-Minister, a leader of Moderate opinion, who, it will be recalled, did his best to work the Montford Reforms during the heyday of Non-co-operation. The fact that prominent Liberals should be driven to condemn the police excesses as vehemently as Congressmen is an indication that Lathi rule in Lucknow has been universally condemned. The incursion into a private house by the police was rightly characterised by the speakers as a flagrant breach of law and a violation of the Criminal Procedure Code. There is no doubt that U. P. officialdom has lost its head and is not ashamed to rule lawlessly. Only a determined effort on the part of all political parties in India to raise a solid wall of united opposition to this official lawlessness can make the bureaucracy learn wisdom.

A CANDID CRITIC.

Dr. Southward, the learned American divine who has come out to India to attend the centenary of the Brahmo Samaj, made the candid comment in an interview with a representative of the "Chronicle" that the average American regretted that as regards education and industries India had not advanced more rapidly under British rule. This is an illuminating commentary upon the alien bureaucratic administration of India. If a larger number of Americans do not see Indian political conditions as clearly as does Dr. Southward, it is to a great extent India's fault. He pointed out how American received news about India through second-hand sources, how Indian edited newspapers were not circulated in that country and how essential it was for India to create more intimate points of contact between the two countries. These are views which deserve the most careful attention of the Congress executive and our leaders of public opinion.

CHARKHA HAS COME TO STAY

PIVOT FOR NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

(By a Khandesh Student of Khadi Economics)

III*

Mr. Ray has really failed to grasp the real significance of Khadi, when he says that Charka proves an obstacle to village work. If Mr. Ray takes trouble to visit the various Ashrams and centres, working on national lines he will see that Khadi, instead of proving an hindrance for village organisation, is the very pivot for the manifold national activities. The latest report of Abhaya Ashram,—Comilla, says: "Apart from its economic significance of adding to the income and removing unemployment, among rural population, Khaddar organisations naturally become the pivot for nation-building institutions to grow round it. Reading room, library, school gymnasium, charitable dispensary, etc, etc, are crying needs in villages and may be run parrallel to Khadi work by the little success we have achieved in the direction."

The latest Bardoli Satyagraha has shown what organisation can accomplish. Mr. N. C. Kelkar has said: "I wish to emphasise the connection between Khadi and Bardoli. There is no gain-saying the fact that it is the Khadi work that made the organisation of Bardoli possible. To attain Swaraj is the immediate goal and to feed the hungry is the immediate object. Our village folk can fill their bellies only by means of Khadi. I am convinced that in Khadi there is no waste, it solves the problem of starvation and he (Gangadhar Rao Deshpande) has proved it by his concrete work."

NOT RUNNING AT A LOSS.

Mr. Ray is up against the paid Khadi workers, the public subscriptions raised for Khadi and against the Municipalities and other public bodies, which lend support to Khadi. He also states that all the Khadi organisations are running at a loss and has thereby insinuated that the public should not help these institutions. We take this opportunity of informing Mr. Ray that all the Khadi institutions are not running at a loss. The famous Pudupalayam Ashram of Sjt. Rajagopalacharya, referred to by Mr. Ray, in his article, has after three years of its existance, been able to stand on its own legs; so also the various khadi organisations—private as well as those of the A. I. S. A. are being conducted on business lines, and so they are not running at a loss.

CAUSE OF THE POOR.

Every movement, has, as Mahatmaji has said, to pass through the stage of condemnation, contempt, ridicule, indifference and then appreciation. Khadi movement has passed through all these stages and ordeals and it just approaching to the stage of appreciation. Khadi is nothing but the highest and purest aspect of Swadeshi. Every pie spent on Khadi, helps to feed the poor. If you purchase Khadi worth rupee one six annas go to the agriculturist, four annas to the carder and spinner, five annas to the weaver and one anna for the establishment of the Khadi organisation. This shows that the income that the spinner gets is not infinitesimal as the writer suggests, but it is just adequate to meet the necessities of life. In other words it shows that the cause of Khadi is the cause of the poor. It is the cause of the just and so it is bound to prosper in the long run.

It would not be ont of place to sound a note of warning to the critics. They should not base their criticism on the prejudice ingrained in their very veins. Before ridiculing the cause of the poor, they should read very carefully the upto date literature on the subject, nay visit the principal Khadi organisations and see their work with their own eyes and then wield their pen.

(Concluded).

*Previous articles appeared on the 6th and 8th instant respectively.

HOW INDIA IS EXPLOITED.

MORE LIGHT ON STORES PURCHASE POLICY

(BY SARABHAI PRATAPRAI)

Awaiting with increasing interest as to how the "Times" answers satisfactorily the challenge to prove when and where the Indian Merchants' Chamber appeal to the powers-that-to purchase stores for public service in India at the lowest rate "regardless of all other considerations," we would proceed to study the affair in the chronological order of the incidents that lead to the raging combat of enlarged assumptions and the imputed interpellation of the phrase. Not intending to hark back to the circumstances of the remote past and laying ourselves bare to the charge of Earl Winterton's out of date plaints we come upon July 4th of the current year when we read the latest published communication of the Indian Merchants' Chamber asking for information as to the sources of purchase of stores and also enquiring whether articles of indigenous manufactures were first availed of.

LEGITIMATE INQUIRY.

Though of a series of disappointing approaches to the Department concerned it was a perfectly legitimate enquiry from the Indian Merchants' Chamber. It, however, passes one's understanding as to how it provoked the journalist-mentor and why it came down with a sermon on the price of efficiency on October 18th about four months after the said publication of July 4th. Was the delayed advocacy intended to prepare us and to pave the way for the information published (vide the "Times of India" page 13 in India two days later on the 20th idem to the effect that although the lowest prices for 28 engines required for the Indian State Railways have been submitted from the continent, it is expected that the contract would be given o British builders, the reasons being the trite repetition of the promise of quicker deliveries and superior workmanship. The surmise, if ungenerous, is born of a series of sadder experiences of similar predilections of previous purchases. If superior workmanship, however, means a "longer life", we may mention here that in these days of rapid advance in scientific and industrial researches almost every day eventuating into fresh inventions adding to and amplifying efficiency of machines for increased output, durability is at a discount. Acute business men and industrial experts for creating and inducing demand have to cheapen prices by lowering costs. Such a result is calculated to be only possible by increasing production to secure which up-to-date innovations of proved utility have to be implemented and the erstwhile "superior machines" have to be scrapped or lumbered to make room for the latest products of higher efficiency and power, making for larger output.

INDIA TO SACRIFICE.

Does the "Times" know and is it prepared to admit the fact that the British furnaces and plants in the iron and steel and textile factories particularly have not been renovated as has been possible for competitors fresh in the manufacturing field and the British output of the old plant is lower, therefore, in comparison? Is it true that on account of higher taxation and greater wage costs British manufactures are dearer in price and, therefore, unwelcome as a clear business proposition? Is it correct that to push them into foreign markets they have to be driven with the adventitious help of schemes and devices under the Trade Facilities Acts and Export Credits and Government guarantees to exporters for losses abroad due to dishonest or defaulting purchasers? But we are digressing, though relevantly, to meet the ever-recurrent argument for paying higher prices for British goods and the call to India alone to make the sacrifice. Surely, however, it is not fair business.

FALLACIOUS ARGUMENT.

We have yet to analyse the illustration of the "Times" of the two engines of South African purchase from Germany which proved too heavy for Johannesburg-Capetown route. This fly-blown repetition adduced in support of the superior workmanship of British makes is not new to us. And the purchase also was made two years ago. The pleadings then raised were identical in argument and text; not drawing upon logic that argument on analogy is the weakest form of reasoning, we will only refer to facts recorded in the "Railway Gazette" that

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

Grim Commentary.

Signor Mussolini's bellicose speech to the Italian Chamber of Deputies provides a grim and unpleasant commentary upon the Kellogg Pact of Peace which Italy signed along with forty-five other nations of the world. He ridicules the Pact as "so sublime that one might even call it transcendental" and having thus summarily relegated it to the limbo of improbability, the Fascist Dictator tells his countrymen to perfect themselves in every arm of warfare, on sea, land and air, warning them of the folly of those who talk of peace "when a storm is approaching." Those who preach an aggressive militarist policy can certainly create the storm and in this evil work Signor Mussolini seems determined, along with other Imperialist Powers, to have a prominent share. America will resent this "blood and thunder" oratorical effort and the net result will be that all the big Powers of the world will be making ready for war while prating of peace.

Stalin-Trostky Squabbles.

The news from Berlin that Stalin and his party now in power in Soviet Russia are so frightened of the influence which the adherents of Trotsky still exercise on the masses that they are bent upon wholesale deportation of the Trostkyites must be taken with a very large grain of salt. While Reuter's Berlin message refers to the arrest of Chiang Kai-shek's son as belonging to the Trostky group, the message from Moscow, also coming through Reuter, contradicts this report. It is true that the industrialist elements in Soviet Russsia which now have the upper hand are fighting hard to keep their position of superiority against the repeated onslaughts on it from the agriculturist elements but Trostky is a physically ruined man and the peasants, now faced with shortage of food, are in no mood to wage a political battle with the disciplined forces of trade unions in the cities.

C. P. All-Parties' Conference.

Among the latest All-Parties' Conferences in support of the Nehru Report is the C. P. and Berar All-Parties' Provincial Conference held at Nagpur. The main resolution of the Conference was as follows.—"This Conference while not impeding the work of those who stand for complete Independance approves of the Nehru Report." This is a better compromise resolution than the formula addopted by the All-India Congress Committee. It is very gratifying to note that the resolution was carried unanimously. The Conference passed another resolution to the effect that "sanctions should be created in order to make the Nehru Report acceptable to Government." No Constitution will be acceptable to Government so long as even Provincial Conferences only talk of sanctions without deciding upon or even suggesting any.

World Students' Federation.

The convening of the World Students' Christian Federation in the city of Mysore is a unique event in India for probably this is the first time that an important international Federation has held its session in India. The Federation is said to include no less than 225,000 Christian University students drawn from various parts of the world. Dr. Mott, the President of the session, said that the main object of the Federation was to promote international and inter-racial goodwill regardless of religious creeds or dogmas. We think that this highly laudable object would be better served if the Federation were not confined to Christians. In his speech welcoming the session the Maharaja of Mysore rightly stressed the need "to clear the jungle of dogma and tradition from the path of truth." The work of the Federation would be judged in India, as Mr. K. T. Paul, Chairman of the Reception Committee observed, by the way the Federation would help the East in solving its difficult problems, social and political, in its relation with the Christian countries of the West.

Gujerati Stree Mandal's Jubilee.

The Gujerati Hindu Stree Mandal of Bombay which celebrated its Silver Jubilee on Sunday last, deserves to be congratulated on the good work it has done during the last twenty years in promoting educational and social reform among Gujerati Hindu women. The Mandal consists now of not less than 2500 members and conducts a number of classes including one for physical culture. The beautiful exhibits displayed at the exhibition at Madhav Baug thoroughly deserved the praise bestowed on them by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. A great handicap to the educational and social progress of Gujerati and other Hindu women is the evil custom of child marriages. We trust so influential a body as the Mandal will carry on a sustained agitation along with similar other institution against the custom.

APPEAL TO MUSLIM MINORITY

Reservation of Seats will Upset Swaraj Constitution Scheme

SUPPLEMENT TO NEHRU REPORT

Whether the Report is Good or Bad I Won't Consent to British Domination, Says Mahomed Ali

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 10.

The supplementary report of the All-Parties' Conference Committee issued today begins with a reference to the death of Lala Lajpat Rai and describes the work of the Committee as a sacred trust. The introduction says that they did not expect unanimity about the recommendations but such differences as have arisen are indicative of the healthy growth of public interest in constitutional questions.

The real conflict lies between two sets of ideas, democratic and autocratic. We seek to establish a democratic form of Government. It is said that sometimes although autocracy has to go ultimately there must be several steps leading up to its total abolition. Caution and expediency are sometimes necessary for a politician or a statesman but there are occasions when half measures are dangerous. That time has come in India today.

FEDERAL AND UNITARS GOOTS.

As to the respective merits of federal or unitary type of government, the Report says that the experience of other parts of the world show the impracticability of an exclusively unitary or federal model. The tendency in recent times has been towards a compromise. In drawing up our proposals we have borne in mind the peculiar position of India have provided for the development of the fullest possible provincial life compatible with National interests.

ADULT FRANCHISE.

As regards the proposal for adult franchise the Committee maintains that the average Indian voter understands his business and he can form an opinion on matters that affect him directly

INDIAN STATES.

As regards the Indian States, the Committee writes that an Indian federation, if it is to be a reality must not only define and regulate the relations between the Commonwealth and the States on a just and equitable footing but must also lay the foundations of a strong central authority and at the same time should give the fullest measure of freedom to each of the constituent units to work out its own evolution.

Referring to the debate on Lord Olivier's motion the Committee says: We trust the Princes will seriously consider their position in the light of this debate and choose between the continuance of their rights and duties as set forth in the "famous letter" and honourable membership of the commonwealth of India. Various amendments are then dealt with and explained. The Committee thanks numerous bodies and associations for their approval of the scheme which has been very encouraging and is a clear indication of the strength of will of the nation to be satisfied with nothing less than full responsible Government.

On the subject of communal claims and reservation of seats for Muslims the Committee says that any attempt at reservation demanded will upset the whole of our scheme. We are, therefore, strongly opposed to it. We appeal to Muslims in minority provinces to accept our recommendations in a generous spirit. The Committee express deep regret at the attitude taken up by Sikhs on the main report and on the Lucknow resolution.—A. P.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI SPEAKS

PATNA, Dec. 10.

As the result of the efforts of Dr. Ansari, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Sir Ali Imam and others the all Parties' Moslem Conference met ytsterday as one united body under the presidency of Maulana Mahomed Ali. A large number of of delegates from all over the province were present including Dr. Mahmud Shah Zubair Khan Bahadur Ismail, Mauvi Shafi Daudi M.L.A., and Maulana Azad Subhani.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Maulana Mahomed Ali's presidential address was his first public pronouncement on the Nehru Report. He said that whether the Nehru Report was good or bad he would not consent to be under British Domination. If they wanted to keep and make Islamic countries free they should free India first from slavery. He wanted India to be ruled by Indians. He would not accept British, Hindu or Moslem Raj. All religions must be for God and he was a believer in God's rule. He declared that in matters on which there was any commandment of God he was a Moslem first and a Moslem last and nothing but a Moslem, but in matters relating to the good of India he was an Indian first and an Indian last and nothing but an Indian.

HINDU RAJ PREFERALLE TO BRITISH RULE.

The Moslems were not sent to the world to conquer half of it. They were sent to the world to convert the whole of it and to conquer the hearts of all men and bring them into the fold of Islam. This could be achieved only by service and not by force. He would not give up his religious principles to please the Hindus. If they could not get rid of British rule and there was no alternative but Hindu Raj he would prefer Hindu Raj. When the British were gone the Mussalmans should demand their rights from Hindus and Hindus should give them but if Hindus did not then concede those rights they could get the rights even by force. They should not fear a majority. Islam's history taught them to trust God and have faith in their inherent strength. In the days of the East India Company the beat of the drum was accompanied by the cry "The Creation is Gods the country is the King's and the rule is that of John Company Bahadur."

THE NEHRU REPORT.

The Nehru report in a nutshell meant that creation was God's, the country was the Viceroys or Parliament's and the rule was that of the Hindu Mahasabhas. That was the meaning of accepting Dominion Status and yet denying Mussalmans protection. They were not prepared to accept this position. It was said that no compromise was possible regarding Moslem demands which were characterised as communalistic. But Pandit Motilal Nehru himself compromised with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Raja of Mahmudabad and Sir Ali Imam and accepted Dominion Status. He quoted history to show that there had never been a majority rule in India but for the first time now the Government of the country was going to be a majority rule. They had learnt from Mahatma Gandhi not to haggle like a Bania but to make their minimum demand the Madras Congress and Calcutta Moslem league resolutions and to stick to it.

N. W. F. REFORMS.

Objections were raised to the extension of the reforms to the North West Frontier Province and the separation of Sind because these have a Moslem majority. Even in provinces where Moslems have a majority the Nehru Report is so planned as to counteract the influence of that Moslem majority by having a too dominant central Government in Delhi. His complaint was against the present Hindu mentality.

STOP THIS EXPLOITATION.

He had no need to suggest amendments to the Nehru Report. Those responsible for the report would modify it themselves in course of time. He asked the Hindus to change their mentality and a change of heart on the part of the Hindus would enable both Hindus and Moslems to work together for their country. At present only too many Hindu leaders professed to be Nationalists but were only communalists at heart. But only too many Moslem leaders professed or even boasted to be communalists but they were only self-seekers at heart. The nation was being exploited by both to its ruin. (Applause).

MR. SHAUKAT ALI CLEARS HIS POSITION.

Maulana Shaukat Ali speaking next said that when the framers of the Nehru Report failed to discharge their duty he thought it necessary to raise his voice against the report. If no compromise was made and both communities tried to measure their strength he feared India would be rent asunder by internecine warfare and bloodshed. He made it clear that he did not want a civil war between the two communities. His Cawnpore speech was misreported. If he wanted civil war nobody could stop him from saying so. He wanted Hindus to change their present mentality. He was no enemy of Hindus. He wanted to save India from a serious situation. He was disappointed with Englishmen but he had not yet lost hope in Hindus. He thought that he had done the greatest service to the country by sending a timely note of warning to the Hindus to compromise with Moslems. He had had taken a vow not to participate in any mixed gathering of Hindus and Moslems for one year unless the present atmosphere was changed. He would in the meantime devote his time and energy exclusively to organising Moslems and creating an army of Moslem workers not against Hindus but for the service of the country.—A. P.

ANXIOUS DAYS AHEAD

KING'S CONDITION NOT REASSURING

DOCTORS' CONSULTATION LASTS FOR TWO HOURS

LONDON, Dec. 10.

There was reluctance in the Palace circles to comment on this morning's bulletin.

Reuter understands, however, that today and immediately succeeding days are likely to be anxious days. Despite more hopeful nature of the first part of the bulletin, its last sentence causes concern. Doctors' consultation this morning lasted over two hours, which is much longer than the usual duration of such consultations.—Reuter.

SOME FALL IN TEMPERATURE

LONDON, Dec 10.

The Bulletin issued at 11-30 this morning says:—Despite a disturbed night there has been some fall in the temperature this morning. There is also a slight improvement in the general condition. Anxiety, however, must continue.—Reuter

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The effect of yesterday's bulletins on morning newspapers is illustrated in three typical headlines as follows.

"King's illness again arouses concern", "Rather disquieting day," "Less satisfactory bulletins."—Reuter's Special.

PRINCE OFWALES AT BRINDISI

TAKES A TRAIN FOR BOULONGNE

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Brindisi.—The H. H. S. "Enterprise" anchored at outer port at 11/45 a.m. today. The Prefect proferred greetings of the Italian Government to the Prince of Wales and handed him the telegram of of greeting and wishes for King George's speedy recovery from the King of Italy.

The Prince expressed his thanks, embarked on the submarine "Chaser", and disembarked near the station. His Royal Highness thanked the authorities for the cordial welcome, saluted the notablities, and departed by a train for Boulogne. His Royal Highness appeared calm.—Reuter.

NO CHANGE IN KING'S HEALTH

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The doctors returned to the Palace this afternoon after which it was reliably stated that the King's condition was unchanged since this morning.—Reuter.

NOT REASSURING

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The bulletin is not regarded as reassuring in view of the exhaustion following upon nineteen days of persistent fever. Reference to the pulse for the first time is hardly a satisfactory sign. It would seem to indicate that though doctors are at present able to report that the pulse is steady, certain anxiety exists.

The Bacteriologist Whitby who conducted the examination of the King in the early stages was, called to the Palace tonight during an hour and a half consultation between Sir Stanley Hewett and Lord Dawson. It is understood that Whitby did not see the King. Sir Stanley Hewett is again staying in the Palace to-night.—Reuter.

KING'S ILLNESS CAUSE CONCERN IN DHAR STATES

PRAYERS OFFERED IN TEMPLES MOSQUES AND CHURCHES

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHAR, Dec. 9

The continued illness of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor is causing deepest concern throughout the Dhar State. The Dhar Durbar has issued an order directing that prayers be offered every day in each and every temple, Mosque and church throughout the State for the immediate recovery of His King. His Highness the Maharaja, nobility, officials and the people of Dhar assembled this morning and offered prayers in the state temple of Srigopal Krishna.

ACCEPT DOMINION STATUS FOR PRESENT

FENNER BROCKWAY'S ADVICE TO INDIA

MADRAS, Dec. 10.

In a private communication received in Madras Mr. Fenner Brockway of the British Independent Labour Party says:—"I am watching Indian events very closely, and appreciate the position which has arisen regarding Dominion Status and Independence. India has every right to Independence if she desires it but I think the practical course is to concentrate upon Dominion Status as the next step, in order to secure unity."—A. P.

POONA PREPARES FOR YOUTH CONFERENCE

THE BURNING QUESTION

SHALL YOUNG INDIA FORGE AHEAD FOR INDEPENDENCE

POONA CITY, Dec. 10.

Arrangements are almost complete for the session of the Presidency Youths Conference, which is to meet here on the 12th and 13th December. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the president-elect is expected to arrive on the 11th evening when he will be taken in procession to his quarters here. The Conference commences on the 12th at 5 in the evening.

A special pandal has been erected on the grounds of the Tilak Memorial Mandir capable of accomodating three thousand students. Meetings are being held daily in the city and the local colleges in connection with the forthcoming conference, and are being addressed by Mr. Gadgil, Mr. Meherally and others. Mr. Meherally has already visited a dozen centres of the Youth League in Gujerat. Delegates are expected from Gujerat, the Karnatak and other divisions of the Provinces, and a big contingent of them from Bombay. Messrs Nariman and Horniman are likely to attend the Conference.

The main topic of discussion at the Conference will be whether India's goal should be independence or Dominion Status. —A. P.

BOMBAY YOUTH CONFERENCE AT POONA

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TO PRESIDE

The Second Session of the Bombay Presidency Youth Conference meets at Poona on 12th and 13th December, at the specially constructed Pandal on the Tilak Memorial Grounds, near the New Poona College. The Conference commences at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, the 12th inst.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will preside over the deliberation, and a large number of distinguished persons are attending.

Delegates tickets can be had from the office of the Bombay Youth League, Madon House, Hughes Road Bombay.

The Bombay Delegates with Mr. K. F. Nariman will leave Bombay on Tuesday by the mid-night train.

The Gujerat Delegates are reaching Poona on Wednesday at 12-30 p.m.

The Reception Committee will if desired make Boarding and Lodging arrangements for Delegates on a charge of Re. 1/- per day.

U. P MUSLIM LEAGUE AND SIMON COMMISSION

NO DEPUTATION AUTHORIZED TO APPEAL BEFORE IT SAYS SECRETARY

LUCKNOW, Dec. 10.

The Secretary, United Provinces Provincial Muslim League, in a communication to the press, contradicts the report published in some papers, that a deputation of the U. P. Provincial Muslim League appeared before Simon Commission to give evidence. He continues that the U. P. Muslim League, at its last annual session, adopted the Delhi proposals "which are practically embodied in the Nehru Report" and that this resolution of the League still stands. The U. P. League, he adds, has no knowledge of the strictly confidential memorandum to the Commission submitted by Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan. No member of the league has been authorised to appear before the Commission to represent that body. "The fact is that the League has so far ignored the Commission."—A. P.

LATEST NEWS.

ACCIDENT TO VICEREGAL PARTY.

RANGOON, Dec. 10.

The following telegram dated Mandalay the tenth December, has been received at Government House from Captain Rees, Special Officer with the Viceregal Party.

"The "Irrawaddy" grounded 20 miles north of Mandalay. We transhipped to launches and are now entrained. Leaving Mandalay seventeen hours by railway hope to get at Rangoon by originally scheduled time"

The Scheduled time is 9/50 a.m. to-morrow.

The "Irrawaddy" was the steamer on board which the Viceregal party was returning from Bahmo to Mandalay enroute to Rangoon.—A. P.

MR. BYRT AND ASSEMBLY SEAT.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 10.

The Associated Press understands that there is not the slightest foundation for certain press statements alleging participation by Sir John Simon in a scheme for replacing Mr. Cocke by Mr. A. H. Byrt, the special correspondent of the "Times of India," as a Member of the Assembly—A. P.

SHOPKEEPERS' CONSPIRACY AGAINST INDIA

Pressure on Simon Commission to Save British Interests

FINANCE MEMBER WARNED

Threefold Offensive Against Indian Banking, Shipping and Insurance Launched

LONDON, Dec. 10.

"I have reliable authority," says the Economic Correspondent of the Free Press of India at London, "for stating that there is concerted action on the part of vested interests in Banking, Shipping and Insurance to take effective steps to repress the growth of indigenous enterprises in these three spheres of commercial activity.

In the sphere of banking, Sir Basil Blackett made, as readers in India know only too well, herculean efforts to secure control of the currency and banking in India to British vested interests through the Reserve Bank. Not many weeks have passed since the new Finance Member entered on his duties and Sir Basil who has sunk into deserved oblivion has lost no time in preparing the public for another attempt to place the Reserve Bank Bill on the Statute Book.

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF SIR BASIL.

The Reserve Bank Bill in itself is not an evil but I have the best authority for stating that history will not repeat itself and that the new Finance Member following the footsteps of Sir Basil, will insist on the constitution for a Reserve Bank which secures to vested British interests predominance and failing it refuse to proceed with the Reserve Bank legislation. Sir George Schuster has been warned before leaving for India not to commit the mistake which Sir Basil is said to have committed, namely, of parleying with party leaders because the Indian politician, it is said, is too shrewd a bargainer and the British Official is no match for him.

Thus while offensive in order to secure control over Banking and Currency is to be taken by the Finance Member, the other offensives are also being planned both in regard to Shipping and Insurance.

THREEFOLD OFFENSIVE.

In regard to shipping the offensive which which is being planned is threefold. The first offensive is directed against the only Indian shipping concern which counts in competition against British shipping in Indian waters, namely, the Scindia Steam Navigation Company. What is the nature of the offensive and whether it has started and how the Scindia propose to meet it are matters on which only the authorities of Scindia can throw authentic light Importance, however, is attached in business circles to the very guarded disclosures made in the presidential address of Mr. Walchand Hirachand, acting Chairman of the Scindia Company which reached his country three weeks ago.

MOVE TO CRIPPLE THE SCINDIA.

In his speech Mr. Walchand makes reference to the fact that the rates of freight on coast especially from Burma port and in rice trade has been brought from Rs. 14 per ton to the uneconomic level of Rs. 10/2 as a result of the invasion of tramp tonnage attempts in "unexpected quarters." Considering that the Scindia is a member of the Conference of Shipping lines engaged in the trade in the Indian waters and that while other members of the Conference as the British India Steam Navigation Company can recoupe their losses on one line from profits on the other lines in which they command monopoly and that the Scindia alone will have to suffer as a result of the uneconomic freight in the only field of its operation there is a wide spread belief in Indian business circles in London that there is a silent campaign waged against the Scindia in order to cripple that only outstanding monument of Indian shipping enterprise to-day. There is also a strong belief that the visit of Mr. Narottam Morarjee, Mr. Walchand Hirachand and Mr. H. P. Mody, the three Directors of the Scindia, to England must have been in connection with some of these ugly developments. But unless the Scindia authorities left the veil no authentic statement can be made

LORD INCHCAPE TO THE ATTACK.

The second line of the offensive against the Indian shipping is taking the form of concentrated opposition to the Coastal Reservation Bill. The Federation of British Industries and the Executive Council of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce have already moved in the matter. They have represented to the India Office officially and many more steps have been taken unofficially. Lord Inchcape is the soul of the movement for the offensive against shipping and I have every reason to assert that he has set apart half a million pounds for the purpose of intensive propaganda to wreck the Coastal Reservation Bill by all possible means.

ALIENATION OF BURMA.

In addition to the efforts that are to be made to secure the defeat of the Coastal Bill at every stage I have the best of reasons for saying that the pressure will be brought on the Government of India to exclude Burma from the scope of legislation as a last alternative. Burma, it must be remembered, contributes largely to Indian coastal trade and Indian ships enjoy their fair share of Burma trade because of Indian influence in that trade.

SIMON TO SAVE BRITISH INTERESTS

Last and the third offensive is to bring pressure to bear on Simon Commission to recommend the incorporation of a clause in the Government of India Act excluding it from the competence of Indian Legislature to enact laws discriminating in any form or shape against British interests. While it is understood there is complete coordination between the British Chambers of Commerce in India and vested British interests in England in regard to the campaign to be carried on for such restrictive clause in the future Government of India Act there is a difference of opinion as to the stand to be taken in regard to the declaration implied in the speech of Sir George Rainy on the Coastal Bill that the Government of India will not view with equal disfavour the Bills which seek only to discriminate against the companies of non-Indian domicile. That Sir George made that statement not inadvertently but deliberately is confirmed by enquiries made by British interests which were alarmed in reading that statement. Further confirmation is forthcoming in the latest report of the Trade Commissioner for India in which it is definitely suggested that in view of the declared policy of the Government of India it is suggested that manufacturers might find it of advantage to register limited liability companies in India with rupee capital and proportion of Indian directors.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S STAND.

In view of the definite stand of the Government of India on this issue the British Chamber of Commerce in India, it is understood, have informed the British interests in England that they must lower their flag to meet political exigencies and that instead of pressing for a policy of "no discrimination against British nationals", the demand should be restricted to asking for a policy of "no discrimination against companies of Indian domicile" namely companies with rupee capital, Indian directors, Indian shareholders, etc. To placate British interests in England the British Chambers in India are prepared to ask further that in defining the term "British Indian subject," Europeans with the domicile of a certain number of years should be included with in that term. But the resolution of the Executive Council of the Association of the British Chambers of Commerce which has been published is an indication that no agreement has been arrived at as yet between the British Chambers in India and British Chambers in England.

INDIAN INSURANCE.

Full particulars of the offensive contemplated against the Indian Insurance are not available. The Foreign Insurance have reconciled themselves for a long period now to predominance of Indian Insurance Companies in life business. Foreign Companies, how-

(Continued on page 9.)

A DAY OF VACILLATING FORTUNES

Parsis Begin Badly But Recover

FALI KAPADIA'S MASTERLY STROKES

JAMSETJI SCORES 11 RUNS IN OVER TWO HOURS

With yet 72 runs to make up and the Europeans resumed their overnights' awaited them. After an hour's play 34 runs.

Having a lead of 38 runs in the first Parsis after the collapse of their opponeing them as well. Gandhy and Jamshed tury batsman was dismissed for a "duck" was also dismissed before he could settle Parsi wickets had fallen for a paltry 51

Disaster pursued the Parsis when F. E. Kapadia, in spite of his excellent nice catch by Reed. Four wickets fell in had lost 7 wickets with only 140 runs.

When stumps were drawn the score Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of visitors to witness the match.

four good wickets still at their disposal innings on Monday, but an early disaster they were all out for an addition of only

innings, victory seemed to rest with the nts. Disaster, however, was, as if, doggji opened the second innings, but the cenbeing declared l.b.w. Colah who joined down and by lunch time two of the best runs.

they resumed their innings after lunch. strokes in fine style, fell a victim to a steady succession and by tea time the Parsis

stood at 173 for the loss of 7 wickets. Bombay, was among the distinguished

PARSIS	1st INNINGS	316	RUNS
EUROPEAN	1ST INNINGS	278	,,
PARSIS	2ND INNINGS	173 FOR 7	WKTS

THE RIVAL TEAMS

PARSIS.	EUROPEANS.
D. K. Kapadia (Capt.).	F. G. Travers (Capt.).
B. E. Kapadia.	F. C. Behrend.
F. E. Kapadia.	W. J. Cullen.
S. H. Colah.	J. B. Higgins.
N. D. Marshall.	R. J. O. Meyer.
S. N. Gandhi.	T. Parker.
H. J. Vajifdar.	C. N. Reed.
R. E. Palia.	.. W. Stephenson.
R. J. Jamshedji.	H. J. Tedder.
S. Palsetia.	P. T. Harrison.
J. N. Elavia.	Allen.

The third day of the final match between the Europeans and Parsis was one of varying fortunes, and at the time when stumps were drawn the game was in a very interesting state. But as on the previous day the play was for the most part dull and incidents were rare. In fact the match has developed into a game of patience, and the winning side will be the one which can hold out longest.

Continuing their first innings the Europeans did not improve very much on their overnight score of 244 runs, and within one hour the whole side was out for 278 runs.

The Stephenson-Harrison partnership was broken when it had produced sixty runs, Harrison being smartly held by Palsetia off Vajifdar's bowling. In the same over Stephenson was also dismissed by Colah in the slips. Stephenson had batted for five hours and had hit eleven boundaries. He had had a life at 5, but otherwise his innings had been faultless, and towards its latter patter, had included some fine drives. It is difficult to imagine what the Europeans would have done without his help, for out of a total of 278 he had scored 135. Allen and Travers did not survive long. This collapse was sensational for, actually, four wickets had fallen while only 19 runs had been srored. The Parsi bowling was very steady while their fielding supported it well. A feature however, was the brilliant wicket-keeping of Bahadur Kapadia who did not allow a single bye, the five extras being made up of four leg-byes and one no-ball. The European innings had lasted for over six hours and the Parsis had a lead of 38 runs when they began their second venture

Their start, however, was disastrous, Gandhi and Colah being dismissed while only 17 runs were on the board. Fali Kapadia then rose to the occasion and, batting in confident style, remained with Jamshedji till the lunch interval. He was responsible for some excellent strokes and his display was altogether a revelation. When he was dismissed some time after lunch he had compiled 38 runs the highest score for his side on that day, and this included eight fours. Jamshedji was the next to go, he having played a patient innings of eleven runs scored in two hours and ten minutes.

This does not look very substantial on paper, but had it not been for his determined and stubborn defence the Parsis would perhaps have had a sorry tale to tell. Vajifdar then became associated with Palia, but just as homes began to soar the latter was declared "leg-before". Vajifdar meanwhile was attacking the bowling boldly and when Doli Kapadia joined him the game livened up. The skipper was responsible for some powerful strokes, but a well-placed field neutralised his effectiveness. When Doli was bowled by Harrison, Marshall succeeded and then the scoring relapsed to its usual slow rate. Vajifdar's career came to an end when Meyer caught him off his own bowling. The batsman had returned the ball with terrific force, but Meyer held it in a perfectly non-chalant manner, which made the catch all the more astonishing.

Seven wickets were done for 130 runs when Marshall and Bahadur Kapadia formed the partnership which was to continue up to the time when stumps were to be drawn. His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes arrived at the Gymkhana a little before the interval and took tea with the teams. The Parsis are now 211 runs ahead with three wickets yet to fall. There is still one full day of play left and much can be done in that time. The situation is indeed intriguing.

DETAILS OF THE GAME

Ten minutes after the scheduled time Harrison and Stephenson came out to resume the European innings on Monday morning, the former stealing a single off Palia, who was entrusted with the attack from the pavilion end. Stephenson drove the left-hander into the country, and then Harrison snacked another single, thus coming across to face Vajifdar who was in charge of the leather at the other end. A lucky snick through slips sent the ball to the boundary and 250 appeared on the board. Palia's next over conceded a single to Stephenson who then drove Vajifdar for another and brought his own score to 130. Harrison survived an appeal for l.-b.-w. by Vajifdar. Stephenson was playing very confidently his runs being scored in front of the wicket, but a well-p'sced field prevented the total from mounting up. With a nice drive for one he went across to face Vajifdar, but the over proved to be unproductive. Harrison square cut Palia for a single and Stephenson sent him through slips to the boundary. In Vajifdar's next over Harrison touched the ball into the slips where Palsetia made no mistake. (259—7—26). The partnership had put on 60 runs. Travers replaced Harrison at the wicket and opened with a single, but in the same over Stephenson was held in the slips by Colah. (260—8—135.) Stephenson had occupied the wicket for five hours and his splendid effort included eleven fours. His contribution had been invaluable to his

(Continued on next page.)

SENSATION IN WALL STREET

DEPRECIATION AND FRENZIED SELLING

BIG DROP IN SHARE VALUES

LONDON, Dec. 10.

New York.—It is estimated that the total depreciation of about 1,200 millions sterling in the value of securities was sustained in the last three days of the last week in the big slump in Wall Street which was marked by frenzied selling. Nearly 3,750 thousand shares were dealt with day before yesterday which is the record for Saturday trading. There was a most sensational fall in the Radio Corporation which lost 125 points from 420 at which it stood at the beginning of the slump. It is not believed, however, that anything like a general crash is likely. Losses occurred mostly in stocks which had lately been subject to reckless speculation. Responsible quarters express the opinion that the slump will tend to a healthier situation.—Reuter's Special.

GRAVE SITUATION IN SOUTH AMERICA

OTHER STATES LIKELY TO BE INVOLVED

LONDON, Dec. 10.

A serious position has arisen in South America as the result of a clash between Bolivian and Paraguayan troops on the frontier. Bolivia has handed passports to the Paraguayan Charge d'Affaires and recalled her representative in Paraguay. It is feared that other States may be drawn into the quarrel which involves the question of the long disputed territory in Elchaco which Bolivia and Paraguay both claim.—Reuter.

GUJARAT WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

MASS EDUCATION, THE PRIME NECESSITY OF COUNTRY

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 9.

The Third Gujarat Women's Educational Conference was held this afternoon in the Premabhai Hall, Lady Tanumati Chinubhai, Chairman of the Reception Committee, pleaded for national self reliance in educational matters and urged the opening of a school in every village and the imparting of education to every child.

PRIME NECESSITY OF INDIA.

The President of the Conference, Lady Vidyagauri Ramanbhai said that the prime necessity of India was mass education but Government pleaded want of funds. She urged an amendment of the Primary Education Act empowering those Municipalities that could make an independent provision of funds to introduce free and compulsory primary education. As present owing to want of funds Government delayed sanctioning the schemes for free and compulsory primary education submitted by those Municipalities that wanted to introduce them.

Resolutions were then passed urging the introduction of free and compulsory primary education and the opening of nursery schools, and the supporting of Sarda's Child Marriage Bill.—A. P.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE CONTROVERSY

STUDENTS ELECT MR. N. C. KELKAR TO PRESIDE

POONA, Dec. 10.

The controversy between the authorities of the Fergusson College and the students of that institution regarding the question of the final choice of the principal guest on the social gathering day still continues. The movement to hold the social gathering outside the college premises was accompanied by a counter-move to celebrate it inside the College.

An emergency meeting of students under the presidency of Principal Kanitkar turned down a proposal for inviting one of the three following, namely Mr. Jinnah, Dr. Deshmukh or Professor Wodehouse as the chief guest at the social gathering and accepted the proposal for inviting one of the following three, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Jayakar or Mr. Nariman. Meanwhile, Mr. Nariman, who is stated had accepted an invitation to preside over the social gathering outside the College, declined the invitation. It is stated that in his absence Mr. Kelkar will preside over the social gathering this evening at the Maharashtra Vyayammandal.—A. P.

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR STUDENTS IN VIENNA

DR. HOFFMANN'S FORECAST

MYSORE, Dec. 9.

Dr. Conrad Hoffmann in a speech at the World's Students Christian Federation forecasted building of an international centre for 6000 students in Vienna. He declared that in Germany foreign students were now being called "guest students", the term foreign having been deliberately dropped.

KING'S ILLNESS.

"On a day like this one thinks of His Majesty the King Emperor round whose bedside gather the sympathy, anxiety and prayers of the people all over world" said Dr. John Moot, President of the Federation. He referred to the King's observations regarding this movement which according to His Majesty "seemed to unite

(Continued on next page.)

BIHAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

GOVT'S POLICY UNDER X-RAY

ATTEMPTS TO SHOW UNFITNESS OF INDIANS

PATNA, Dec. 10.

The 17th Bihar Provincial Political Conference began is session yesterday in Gulzarbagh in a spacious shamiana. The conference was attended by large number of delegates and visitors. Besides the Hon. Mr. Anugrahnarayan Sinha, President-elect of the Conference and Mr. Sachidananda Sinha (ex-Finance Member of the Bihar Government,) the Chairman of the Reception Committee, the audience included amongst others Babu Rajendraprasad, Braj Kishoreprasad, Narain Prasad M. L. A., A. Ramnarain Sinha M. L. A., Hon. Mr. Mahendra Prasad, Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nath, and Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhya.

Mr. Sachhidananda Sinha, speaking about the Simon Commission said they had already laid down a clear policy regarding the Commission and experience had shown their attitude was perfectly right and the circumstances necessitated a further stiffening of their opposition to the Commission.

IMPORTANCE OF NEHRU REPORT.

Dealing with the Nehru Report Mr. Sinha said it had already received very wide appreciation and support throughout this country and even the Anglo-Indian papers had been forced to acknowledge that it marked an epoch in India's political progress and embodied statesmanly scheme which could not be lightly ignored. The report had been subjected to attacks from numerous parts of Anglo-India and also by a section of their Mahomedan fellow-countrymen. But the important point to remember was that the report should be taken as a whole and not piecemeal. Considered as such, it provided, in his opinion, a scheme of reforms and political progress which, if accepted, would go a long way in satisfying the legitimate aspirations of their people.

SUPERSESSION OF GAYA DISTRICT BOARD.

Referring to the supersession of the Gaya District Board, he said by the determined manner in which the Government had superseded the Board, it had traduced Indian capacity and character in respect of administration of their self governing bodies, evidently with a view to prove before those who were but too ready to believe such stories their eternal unfitness for the exercise of even their elementary rights. He regarded the action of the Ministry of Local Self-Government as a very serious and most drastic step. In all conscience, it was designed to cast a grave reflection on Indian capacity and character in the matter of administration. He strongly resented the aspersion sought to be cast by the supersession of the Board on a publicist of the standing and character of the Hon. Mr. Anugrah Narayan Sinha who worthily represented the Province in the Council of State. The Governor-in-Minister had no case on its merits and the supersession could only be justly characterised as a high-handed abuse of power inspired obviously by an ulterior consideration. It rested with them to so mobilise the forces of public opinion to make the repetition of such an improper conduct on the part of the Government impossible in future.

In his presidential address the Hon Mr. Anugrah Sinha traced the history of non-co-operation movement and subsequent phases of national struggle for independence. He pointed out that their policy of resisting the bureaucracy in the Council was a failure at least in Bihar where the Government by manouvering the votes commanded a standing majority.

GOVERNMENT POLICY CRITICISED

He said he had already replied in detail to the resolution of the Government superseding the Gaya District Board of which he was chairman and he was prepared to seek the verdict at the bar of public opinion. In one breath the Government praised the local bodies and in another condemned them. That was a queer policy. He gave two main reasons for the supersession of the Gaya District Board. Sir Ganesh Dutta Singh, Minister of Local Self Government was prompted to bring about the supersession out of personal feelings secondly Government were out to make a good case for the unfitness of Indians before the Simon Commission. He criticised the educational policy of the Government and pointed out that there was no extension in primary education and at the present slow rate of progress, it would take many years to achieve real extension of primary education. He exhorted the people to stiffen the boycott of the Simon Commission in view of Lala Lajpat Rai's death and assault on Pandit Jawaharlal. He said the Nehru Report had given satisfaction to all. He asked them to follow the constructive programme of khaddar and charkha.

Maulana Mahomed Ali who also spoke asked the people to make the boycott of the Commission complete and stand together as a nation to win freedom. The conference passed a condolence resolution on the death Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Gopa Bandhu Das.—A. P.

largely to guide the foreign affairs of other people."

UNIFYING EFFORTS.

Dealing with the unifying efforts of the Federation Dr. Mott said a great student brotherhood had been created. "We build around this figure, drawing together not only all universities but all nations and races of of the world."—A. P.

CORPORATION'S UNPATRIOTIC DECISION

Ban on Mahatmaji's Portrait Upheld

CENSURE MOTION AGAINST MAYOR DESHMUKH TURNED DOWN

Another vote of censure against the President of the Municipal Corporation—this time by Mr. Horniman—was ignominously thrown out by the House on Monday, the Corporation supporting the President whole-heartedly. Two other resolutions of Mr. Horniman in regard to the suspension of vaccination in the City also met with the same fate.

The Corporation also turned down the proposition of Mr. Nariman regarding the ban on the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi in the V. J. T. Institute.

MR. HORNIMAN'S PROTEST.

Mr. Horniman moved:

"That the action of the President at the adjourned October Meeting on November 1st last in ruling out of order the motion moved by Mr. B. G. Horniman for the adjournment of the meeting as a protest against the President's ruling was 'ultra vires' as there is nothing in the rules to prohibit a member from stating the reason for which he is moving the adjournment of the meeting but that, on the contrary, Rule 38 expressly provides that 'the President may at once put it (the motion for adjournment) to the vote after giving Councillors such reasonable opportunity as he thinks proper to state the reason for or against such motion'."

Mr. R. K. Vaidya raised a point of order but the President ruled the proposition in order stating it involved an important constitutional issue.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai seconded the proposition.

A COMMON-SENSE SUGGESTION.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla admitted that he was not a lawyer, but spoke as a medical man with strong dose of common sense. He reminded the House that on a certain occasion when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved the adjournment of the House, the president told him to move the adjournment of the House without giving any reason. Mr. Horniman while moving his resolution had given reasons for the adjournment which was not allowed in the past, and hoped would not be allowed in future otherwise the Chair would be insulted often for everything and anything by Councillors.

COUNSEL'S OPINION SUPPORTS PRESIDENT.

Dr. J. N. Choksy pointed out Counsels' opinion on the matter for the information of Messrs. Horniman and Desai that counselis had given definite expression of opinion on this matter that in moving adjournment of the House no reasons should be given. The President was, therefore, perfectly right in ruling Mr. Horniman out of order.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya supported Dr. Choksy and urged the House that so long as counsel's opinion stood, the resolution of Mr. Horniman was 'ultra vires' and should be thrown out.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai contended that Mr. Horniman gave the reason of the adjournment in support of his motion.

President:—You leave that explanation to Mr. Horniman. He will be entitled to have his say while replying to debate.

PRESIDENT EXPLAINS HIS POSITION

The President explaining his own position said he expected a clean and straightforward fight that afternoon but he found Mr. Horniman unnecessarily hedging about. As President of the Corporation he did not consult any lawyer nor had down for the conduct of the business and it was his duty to see that the business of the House was conducted on those lines. He, as President of the Corporation, expressly asked Mr. Horniman whether if he moved the adjournment as a protest against his ruling and he replied in the affirmative. He, therefore, had no other way open to him but to rule him out of order. He assured Mr. Horniman that he did not counsult any lawyer nor had he given any thought on the matter till that hour as he put the issue on the higher plane. He asked the House to consider what would be the result if every councillor moved an adjournment giving reasons. Such proposition required seven days' notice. He therefore thought that he had done nothing wrong in ruling Mr. Horniman out of order.

RESOLUTION THROWN OUT.

The question was put to vote and declared lost by an overwhelming majority only Messrs. Horniman, M. M. Desai, and B. T Desai voting for it.

Mr. Horniman then wanted to transfer a proposition standing in his name expressing the view of the Corporation to suspend compulsory vaccination to the next agenda but the House did not accord him the necessary permission to do so. nor was he allowed to move the proposition before the House, as according to the rules it had dropped. This created considerable laughter.

But the House was still to be treated with further humour when Mr. Horniman moved another proposition stating that compulsory vaccination should not be enforced.

"NO DICTATION FROM FOREIGNER!"

Dr. J. N. Choksy pointed out that if children were not vaccinated infant mortality would be doubled. In Germany, he said, a child was vaccinated at birth, then at the age of seven and again at the age of fifteen years with the result that there was hardly any death by small-pox. His remark that the House should not take dictation about vaccination from a foreigner threw the House into a peel of laughter.

Dr. R. M. Mistry supported Dr. Choksy and said that vaccination was in existence in this country for the last 130 years and experience showed that where there was no vaccination the mortality was 90 per cent while mortality was only 5 per cent by small pox under vaccination.

Closure was moved at this stage, and when the proposition was put to vote only two voted for it. It was thus lost.

Mr. Nariman then moved:—

That the Corporation express their strong disapproval at the action of the Principal, of the V. J. T. Institute in not giving permission to students for weaving the figure of Mahatma Gandhi on a jacquard and also at the action of the Board of Management in upholding the decision of the Principal in the matter and desire that the Board may reconsider the question and grant the permission above referred to.

That the representatives of the Corporation on the Board of the Institute be requested to take the necessary action in the matter and report the result of the Corporation.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconded the propositon.

"A PIECE OF AUTOCRACY".

Mr. Nariman said the Corporation originally used to contribute Rs. 5,000 per year towards the V. J. T. Institute which was increased to Rs. 20,000 now. He consider the attitude of the Principal as a piece of autocracy. The Institute's authorities allowed the portraits of the Viceroys and scientists only and not of Mahatma Gandhi on whose sanctity of life, sermons were preached in schools and churches in Europe and America.

MR. PETIT ON GOOD MANNERS.

Mr. J. B. Petit opposed the motion, which he said, was based on misapprehension. The students should have first gone to the Principal, but instead of doing so, they went to outsiders, which the Committee of the Board highly resented. The attitude of the students was highly subversieve of discipline. unheard of and uncalled for. He, therefore, suggested that the students should go to the Principal in the proper and respectable manner.

After some discussion the proposition was carried to a division and declared lost by 30 against 34.

UNPATRIOTIC CITY FATHERS.

The following Councillors voted against the proposition. (1) Mr. A. R. Dimtimker, (2) Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai, (3) Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, (4) Mr. B. N. Gamadia, (5) Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, (6) Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, (7) Capt. J. A. De Souza, (8) Sir D. M. Petit, (9) Mr. D. G. Dalvi, (10) Mr. G. D. Billimoria, (11) Mr. W. H. Hammond, (12) Dr. A. F. Henriques, (13) Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, (14) Mr. H. M. Chowna, (15) Mr. H. P. Mody, (16) Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas (17) Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram, (18) Mr. J. B. Petit (19) Mr. P. A. Kelly, (20) Mr. Kisondas M. Ramji, (21) Rao Saheb M. D. Rane, (22) Mr. M. A. Dabholkar, (23) Khan Bahadur M. I. Curtay, (24) Mr. Meyer Nissim, (25) Mr. F. W. Petch. (26) Hon. Sir P. C. Sethna, (27) Mr. R. M. Chinoy, (28) Mr. R. K. Vaidya, (29) Dr. R. M. Mistry, (30) Mr. W. H. Neilson, (31) Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, (32) Mr. S. J. C. Walace, (33) Mr. Y. G. Pandit and (34) Dr. K. E. Dadachanji.

SENSATIONAL QUADRANGULAR CRICKET

(Continued from previous Page.)

side and he received a wonderful ovation.

EUROPEANS ALL OUT.

Allen took his place and Travers greeted him with a single off Palia. The rest of the over proved unproductive, but at the other end Travers put Vajifdar away nicely to leg for four, following this with a single in the gully. A fine straight drive by the European skipper realised a single and then Vajifdar sent down a maiden over. After Palia had bowled another maiden Travers took a single off Vajifdar. The bowling was good and afforded the batsmen little opportunity to score. Travers drove Palia for one and then Allen pulled him round to the tents for four sending 270 on the board. Vajifdar was responsible for another maiden and then Jamshedji relieved Palia at the pavilion end. Jamshedji had come on at the right moment for in his first over he completely beat Allen with a fine leg-break. (273—9—4.) Travers was joined by Tedder for the last wicket partnership. He scored a brace with a shot to leg and followed this with a single, Tedder blocking the last ball of the over. Each batsman took a single off Jamshedji and then the innings came to an end at half-past eleven when Travers was held behind the wicket by B. Kapadia. (278—10—14.)

The Europeans' innings had lasted six hours and ten minutes and the Parsis had a lead of 38 runs when the second innings began.

THE SECOND INNINGS

A BAD START

At a quarter to twelve the Europeans came out to field, Gandhi and Jamshedji opening the Parsi second innings to the bowling of Meyer and Behrend. Meyer was put in charge of the attack at the Gymkhana end and his first over produced no runs, Gandhi being content to let the ball hit his bat. From the other end Behrend bowled to Jamshedji who snicked him through slips for a single, but in the same over Gandhi put his leg in front of a straight one and had to retire without opening his account. (1—1—0). Colah began with a pretty leg glance for one run, which carried him across to face Meyer. He put him away to the on-boundary for the maximum and played out the rest of the over quietly. Behrend was coming off the pitch very fast and Jamshedji had an uncomfortable time in the next over, though he took a single off the last ball. A single by each batsman off Meyer caused the first decade to be hoisted after twenty minutes of batting. The next ball kept very low and beating both batsman and wicket-keeper rolled untouched for a single. In facing the fast bowler Jamshedji glanced the ball with his for one run and Colah obtained another with a drive to mid-off. Meyer's next over was uneventful except for fine fielding by Cullen at cover-point. Two singles were scored off Behrend one of them being a leg-bye. Then Colah turned Meyer to leg for a brace, but when he hooked him in the same over he was held by Reed. (17—2—10). With two of their best batsmen out for a paltry total of 17 runs things looked very serious for the Parsis. F. E. Kapadia succeeded Colah at the crease and opened his account with a brilliant cut which sent the skimming through the gully for four runs. In his next over Kapadia lifted him over slips for the same number, but Jamshedji was not comfortable with Behrend who sent down two successive maiden overs to him. F. E. Kapadia was playing confidently. With a hard hook stroke he sent Meyer to the leg boundary and then obtained four more runs with a lucky snick. A single off the last ball took him across to face Behrend whom he snicked for one run, while Jamshedji obtained a single.

KAPADIA MAKES A STAND.

Runs were coming quickly off Kapadia's bat and the score mounted steadily. In Berhend's same over Kapadia turned him neatly to the leg boundary with a effortless stroke, and then Jamshedji survived a appeal for l.b.w. by Meyer. When the total was 40, Harrison was brought on to bowl at the Esplanade end in place of Behrend, his first over being a maiden. After two more maiden overs Kapadia scored a single with a glance to leg and then repeated the stroke off Meyer for two fours in the next over. An unusual stroke into the gully caused fifty to appear after sixty-five minutes of batting. Parker came on to bowl in place of Meyer. The batsmen, however, were taking no chances and the lunch interval arrived with the score standing at 51 runs, F. E. Kapadia and Jamshedji being 32 and 5 respectively.

DISASTERS AFTER LUNCH.

The lunch interval is evidently very popular with the teams, for every one without exception has shown a disinclination to resume the game punctually. Of course it would not have been fashionable to make the exception even in the final match, and thus, true to tradition, it was quite ten minutes late when F. E. Kapadia and Jamshedji could continue the Parsi second innings. Meyer bowled from the Police Court end and sent down a maiden over to Jamshedji. At the other end F. E. Kapadia cut Behrend prettily to the boundary and, after surviving a confident appeal for a catch behind the wicket, repeated the stroke, but good fielding by Stephenson allowed only one run when a boundary seemed imminent Kapadia put Meyer away to leg for a single and played out a maiden over from the fast bowler. After treating three balls with respect Jamshedji pulled a loose one from Meyer to the leg boundary thus causing 60 to be hoisted. This score had been compiled after two hours of batting. Kapadia did not survive for long however, for when he mistimed a ball from Behrend and skied it to leg Reed ran hard and brought of a fine catch. (61—3—38). The retiring batsman had the rot that was setting in with the fall of Gandhi, and his score included some excellent strokes executed in masterful style. Vajifdar was next man in and without much ado dispatched Behrend to the pavilion with a fine drive. Jamshedji glanced Meyer for one, and then Vajifdar survived an appeal for a catch behind the wicket off the same bowler. A no-ball from Behrend was cut into the gully for a single by Jamshedji, Vajifdar obtaining another when he placed the ball to mid-off. Jamshedji faced Meyer who had settled down to slow and tricky bowling, and in stepping out to a tempting lob he yorked himself and had to retire. (69—1—11).

Jamshedji had played very patiently for two hours and ten minutes. The Parsi skipper changed the order of batting and sent in Palia earlier than usual. Vajifdar stepped out to Behrend and drove him to the tents for four, each batsman then taking a single. As the result of a series of singles 80 appeared on the board. Runs came slowly but steadily. It has been a wise move to send Palia in at this stage. With perfect freedom he glanced the ball to leg repeatedly and the confidence of the Parsi supporters began to return. Parker relieved Meyer at the north end and was glanced neatly by Palia for a single, another accruing when Vajifdar excuted a similar stroke. At the Gymkhana end Stephenson came on in place of Behrend. Palia placed him for a single and Vajifdar hoisted 90 when he drove him straigt to the screen.

PALIA OUT.

The pace slowed down again to occasional singles and the next decade was long in coming up. A fresh disaster was in store for the Parsis for in playing out to Parker he was declared l.b.w. (97—5—14.)

A PROMISING STAND.

He was succeeded by Doli Kapadia who played out the over and off Stephenson each batsman took a single. The first century appeared when Vajifdar drove the ball to the covers for a single. This was after two hours and twenty-five minutes of batting. The Parsi skipper now scored a single off each bowler and Vajifdar obtained a third off Parker. The last ball of the over Doli clumped into the country for a single and then an overthrow added three more. Vajifdar took a single off Stephenson and then Doli lifted the same bowler on to the Waudby Road tents for six. The services of an obliging 'chokra' had to be requisitioned to retrieve the ball. Vajifdar drove Parker for a single while Doli had some hard drives stopped. The Parsi skipper was playing out confidently, every stroke possessing sting.

At 115 Meyer came on again in place of Stephenson and was hit to the covers by Vajifdar who crossed over to the other side. Travers rang on a double change bringing on Harrison to bowl. In his first over Vajifdar took a single and Doli drove him hard to the screens sending up 120 on the board. The cricket at this stage was brighter than it had been at any time during the innings. Both batsmen seemed to be well set and there was every likelihood of a good and interesting partnership. This was not to be, however, for Doli was clean bowled by Harrison. (125—6—19.) Marshall replaced him at the wicket, playing Harrison carefully for the rest of the over.

AN ASTONISHING CATCH.

Vajifdar took a single off Meyer and treated Harrison in the same way. Marshall then opened his own account with a stroke to leg which produced two runs, 130 appearing on the board at the same time.

The next over proved fatal to the Parsis for when Vajifdar stepped out to drive Meyer he returned the ball with terrific force to the bowler who held it safely. The cool manner in which Meyer did this was perfectly astounding. (130—7—30.) It was unfortunate that Vajifdar should have been dismissed after a faultless innings.

SIR F. SYKES WITNESSES PLAY.

Bahadur Kapadia joined Marshall, opened his account with a pull to leg for four. At this stage the Governor, H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes, arrived at the Gymkhana to witness the match. The teams adjourned for tea when the score was 140 runs for 7 wickets.

"LAWLESS TACTICS OF POLICE"

Lucknow Outrage Goads Ex-Minister to discard Seclusion

RUTHLESS VIOLATION OF Cr. P. C.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 9.

A public meeting was held today to condemn the alleged police assaults during the Simon Commission's visit to Lucknow. Babu Ramachandra, Advocate, presided and the gathering was addressed among others by Pandit Jagatnarain ex-Minister and Mr. A. P. Sen one of Lucknow's leading lawyers. In his opening speech the president remarked that before the incidents of November 28, 29 and 30th and December 5 took place he did not think that the police in any civilized country could resort to such lawless tactics Mr. A. P. Sen moved the following resolution.

THE PUBLIC REPORT.

"This Public Meeting of Lucknow citizens records its emphatic protest against the action of the city authorities in assaulting processions and demonstrations in the course of the last few days, in particulur against the raid made on the house of Babu Basudeolal, advocate, and the belabouring by the police of the inmates of the House on December 5."

PART OF TRAGIC DRAMA.

He said that though there might be two opinions about the utility or otherwise of demonstrations against the Commission there could be no two opinions on the police assaults on peaceful crowds. He was an eyewitness of police excesses on November 30, the day of the Commission's arrival. A part of that day's tragic drama was played just behind his house. The police assaulted not only demonstrators but innocent lookers on as well. The speaker was disgusted at the manner in which sowars were chasing and beating the unprotesting and passive demonstrators and sightseers.

FLAGRANT BREACH OF LAW.

Regarding the official version he would only say that even if he had seen nothing and if he were to choose between Pandit Jahwarlal's statement and the Government communique he would unhesitatingly believe the Pandit. He characterized the trespass on Basudeolal's as a flagrant breach of law. As a lawyer he opined that the officers who gave orders to the police not only committed trespass but were responsible for assault and unlawful restraint.

REIGN OF TERROR.

Pandit Jagatnarain seconding the resolution remarked that during the past five years he had not taken any part in politics, but the brutal assaults and recent reign of terror in Lucknow had goaded him to come out of his seclusion and oblivion. He was not surprised to see Government justify their hooliganism. The police made the usual charge of throwing brickbats. If the crowd of thirty thousand gathered pear the station on November 30 had the slightest intention of retaliating it could have severely injured one and all of the 500 sowars who did the chasing and beating.

RUTHLESS VIOLATION OF R. P. C.

As for the trespass on Basudeolal's house he could assert as a criminal lawyer that it was a ruthless violation of the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. He did not blame the police constables. They merely carried out orders. He would ask the responsible officers how kite flying or merely shouting "Simon Go Back" could be held illegal. To an Englishman his home was his fortress but perhaps an Indian's home was a public resort.

Mr. Abdul Rauf, Secretary District Muslim League and Maulana Shafquatullah supported the resolution which was adopted unanimously.—A. P.

AFTER TEA

His Excellency took tea with the teams and at half-past-four Marshall and B. Kapadia came out to occupy the crease, the former facing Harrison who was put on at the Esplanade end. Marshall snicked the ball to the pavilion for four and at the other end B. Kapadia played out a maiden over from Meyer. One run was obtained as the result of a bye, and then Kapadia turned Harrison to leg for two. Marshall glanced Meyer for one run and after Kapadia had survived an appeal for l.b.w. two more singles raised the score to 150. After Marshall had obtained two more with a stroke to mid-on Kapadia created a diversion by chasing a piece of paper across the pitch. Singles were scored in steady succession until at 154 Parker came on at the Esplanade end in place of Harrison. Two singles followed by a fine square cut for four by B. Kapadia off Meyer sent up 160. The same batsman pulled the fifth ball round to leg for a single and crossed over to face Parker who sent down a maiden over. Behrend now came on to bowl in place of Meyer his first over being a maiden. Marshall placed Parker for one and Kapadia late-cut the fast bowler for a brace. This stroke he repeated in Behrend's next over and a bye in the same over realised one run. Meyer relieved Parker and when he sent down a full-toss Kapadia smacked it for four causing 170 to be hoisted. He followed this with a single to leg. Quick changes in bowling was the order now. Travers himself came on at the pavilion end but after one run had been scored stumps were drawn for the day the score being 173 runs for 7 wickets, Marshall and B. Kapadia being 12 and 28 respectively.

PARSIS: 1ST INNINGS

S. N. Gandhi, c Cullen, b Behrend	113
R. J. Jamshedji, v Stephenson, b Meyer	0
S. H. Colah, c Harrison, b Travers	69
F. E. Kapadia, b Behrend	22
H. J. Vajifdar, b Behrend	2
N. D. Marshall, b Behrend	3
D. K. Kapadia b Meyer	9
P. Palia, not out	50
B. E. Kapadia, b Behrend	2
J. N. Elavia, b Parker	7
S. Palsetia, c Cullen, b Travers	13
Extras	26
Total	316

Fall of wickets:—1 for 5, 2 for 165, 3 for 204, 4 for 207, 5 for 211, 6 for 233, 7 for 233, 8 for 248, 9 for 279, 10 for 316.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. J. O. Meyer	30	8	85	2
F. C. Behrend	29	12	40	5
T. Parker	17	3	68	1
P. T. Harrison	8	0	40	0
J. W. Ehephenson	5	0	34	0
F. G. Travers	8	1	23	2

Meyer bowled 4 no-balls.

EUROPEANS—(1st Innings).

J B Higgins, c B E Kapadia, b Vajifdar	10
T Parker, c Vajifdar, b Palia	39
J Stephenson, c Colah, b Vajifdar	135
R J O Meyer, c Vajifdar, b Palia	0
F C Behrend, l-b-w, b Palsetia	12
C N Reed, c Marshall, b Jamshedji	1
W J Cullen, c Vajifdar, b Jamshedji	31
P T Harrison, c Palsetia, b Vajifdar	26
F G Travers, c B Kapadia, b Jamshedji	14
E J Allen, b Jamshedji	4
H J Tedder, not out	1
Extras	5
Total	278

Fall of wickets:—1 for 24, 2 for 107, 3 for 107, 4 for 136, 5 for 141, 6 for 199, 7 for 259, 8 for 260, 9 for 273, 10 for 278.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
H J Vajifdar	50	12	76	3
P Palia	39	10	65	2
G R Jamshedji	29.4	8	66	4
S Palsetia	21	2	46	1
J H Elavia	3	0	10	0
N D Marshall	3	0	1	0

Palia bowled 2 no balls.

PARSIS 2ND INNINGS.

S. N. Gandhi, l.b.w. Behrend	0
R. J. Jamshedji, b Meyer	11
S. H. Colah, c Reed, b Meyer	19
F. E. Kapadia, c Reed, b Behrend	38
H. J. Vajifdar, c and b Meyer	30
P. Palia, l.b.w. Parker	14
D. Kapadia, b Harrison	19
N. D. Marshall, batting	12
B. E. Kapadia, batting	28
Extras	11
Total (for 7 wickets)	173

Fall of wickets:—1 for 1, 2 for 17, 3 for 61, 4 for 69, 5 for 97, 6 for 125, 7 for 130.

"SHOPKEEPERS ON WARPATH"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to a Free Press Telegram appearing in your paper of the 7th instant, in which a quotation is given from "The Pioneer", I enclose herewith a copy of my letter to "The Pioneer", which perhaps you will kindly publish.

Yours, etc.,

HUGH G. COCKE.

The Editor "The Pioneer," Allahabad.
7th December, 1928.

Sir.—My attention has been drawn to a paragraph in your issue of the 7th inst. headed "A Bombay Plot" in which my name appears. I write to state that, so far as I am concerned, there is not a vestige of truth in the paragraph referred to. I must ask you to publish this letter in an early edition of your paper.—Yours, etc.,

HUGH G. COCKE.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF EMPIRE

MECHANICAL TRANSPORT COMMITTEE APPOINTED

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Mr. Amery has appointed a Directing Committee to "study every aspect of mechanical transport likely to further the economic development of our oversea Empire" consisting of Sir James Currie, Chairman, Sir Henry Fowler, Brigandier General F. D. Hammond and Mr. Herbert Niblett.

One of the primary objects of the Committee's investigations will be the development of a large mechanical transport unit not operating solely on good roads. It is contemplated that the expenses of the Committee will be shared between the Empire Marketing Board which will contribute half and the various participating oversea governments. The development of tropical African colonies is closely connected with the problem involved.

It is ultimately proposed to establish an oversea mechanical transport Committee containing the representatives of His Majesty's Government in Britain, Colonial Empire, and Governments of Dominions, India and Sudan if they are agreeable.—Reuter.

LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETS AT LUGANO

MR. BRIAND IN THE CHAIR

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Lugano.—The Fifty third Session of the Council of League of Nations has opened here under the chairmanship of Mr. Briand. Sir A. Chamberlain and Dr. Stresemann were present. The Council decided to adjourn the consideration of the question of reducing the number of its annual sessions from four to three, as suggested by Britain, until the next autumn session, and also adjourned the consideration of the question whether voting at the Council or the Assembly should be unananimous or by majority.—Reuter.

"GOAN CATHOLICS' PROTEST MEETING"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attitude at a meeting of certain Catholics at Byculla on Sunday has been entirely misrepresented in the report appearing in your paper. It is absolutely untrue to say that I claimed any mandate from the Mangalorean community or that I conveyed or mentioned any threat of their dissociation from the address at all. I never even suggested that I represented the Mangalorean community in any capacity at that meeting, nor am I aware of having made any reference to them. I was there as a subject of the Diocese of Damaun and spoke merely as a Catholic. May I add that communal considerations in regard to this question are most irrelevant and mischievous.—Yours, etc.,

CLEMENT A. REBELLO.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

THE INDIAN STATES PEOPLES CONFERENCE

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE

The sixth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian States Peoples' Conference will be held on Friday, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m. (S. T.), in the office of the Conference at Ashoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

(1). To mourn the loss sustained by the country at the sad demse of Lalaji; (2). To consider the report of the foreign propaganda work done by our Delegation in England as presented by Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao who arrives on the same day and to make necessary arrangements for the continuance of the foreign propaganda work through Prof. Abhyankar and Mr. P. L. Chudgar the members of the Delegation and further to consider the proposal of establishing a branch of our Conference in London for the said purpose; (3). To consider the report of the sub-committee appointed for the purpose of supervising the publications of this Conference and to vote further allotments for the publication of the pamphlets of the internal administration of several States in English and Vernacular languages; (4). To elect representatives for the All-Parties' Convention at Calcutta; (5). To form Reception Committee for holding the next annual session of this Conference at Delhi in February next; (6). To adopt the financial report; (7). To consider any other matter that is brought before the meeting by the Secretaries.

In view of the importance of the work it is earnestly desired that all members will make it a point to attend the meeting.

WANTED CLEAR-CUT STATEMENT

DR. STRESEMANN'S DETERMINED DEMAND

DEADLOCK OVER RHINELAND QUESTION

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Lugano.—Persistent gloom displaced the usual sunshine and pessimists who are in a majority here, regard bad weather as an unfavourable omen presaging that the League Council, particularly the "Big Three", Chamberlain, Briand and Stresemann will not be very successful in clarifying the international political atmosphere somewhat darkened by Sir Austen Chamberlain's and M. Briand's recent statements on the evacuation of Rhineland and reparations.

A DETERMINED DEMAND.

Dr. Stresemann is reported to have made a determined demand from M. Briand and Sir Austen Chamberlain for a clear-cut statement on both matters. He is laying emphasis on Article 431 of the Treaty which stipulates the immediate evacuation of the Rhineland if, before the expiration of fifteen years, Germany complies with all undertakings resulting from the Treaty. Dr. Stresemann has already conferred privately separately with M. Briand and Sir Austen Chamberlain.

CONFERENCE WITH M. BRIAND.

M. Briand accompanied by the interpreter Professor Eynard conferred for an hour with Dr. Stresemann at the latter's hotel. French circles are reticent with regard to the discussion, but the Germans declare that the interview was very friendly and related to items on the agenda of the League Council and also to general political questions doubtless referring to the evacuation of the Rhineland and preparations. Conversations will be continued. M. Briand declined to make a statement and looked preoccupied. Subsequently he visited Sir Austen Chamberlain with whom he had only ten minutes' conversation owing to the lateness of hours.—Reuter.

SHOPKEEPERS' CONSPIRACY AGAINST INDIA

(Continued from page 7.)

ever, until recently had dominated in fire, marine and other lines of general insurance.

DRASTIC STEPS.

But reports that have reached the head offices of British Insurance Companies reviewing the results of the campaign of the Indian Insurance Delegation for the last one year, it is said, disclosed a steady loss of Indian business to foreign companies. As a result conferences have been taking place for concerted action to prevent further encroachment by Indian companies on foreign reserves. One method would be increased propaganda in favour of foreign companies on lines similar to those of the Indian Insurance Delegation. But such propaganda, it is said managers of foreign Companies in India have reported, will cut notice with Indian business Houses. So it is said drastic steps have been recommended to be taken. Important developments are expected to take place early next year.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce in London is said to be fully alive to the dangers which menace Indian Banking, Shipping and Insurance and that accounts, it is said for the deputation of spokesmen of the London Indian Chamber to the next meeting of the Federation of Indian Chambers. Mr. H. J. Udani, Secretary of London Indian Chamber left very early for India. It is understood that he will urge on the Federation of Indian Chambers the necessity for co-ordinated and effective action to prevent these efforts at strangulation of Indian industry and commerce.—Free Press Beam Service.

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Dr. T. N. SHARMA, KAVIRAT
Darulsehat (Regd.) Gujrat, (PUNJAB.)

INDIAN NATIONALIST PRESS, BEWARE!

TENTACLES OF CAPITALIST IMPERIALISM SPREAD

MOVE TO ESTABLISH SYNDICATED PRESS IN INDIA

"The Leader" writes:—

We learn that a movement is on foot, sponsored by high-placed men, to establish a powerful syndicated press in the country, with the object of crushing the nationalist organs, promoting the purposes of British Imperialism and safeguarding the interests of the alien capitalists and bureaucracy. It will be provided with a capital of about Rs. 40 lakhs. The question has already been discussed with some big European businessmen and Indian landed magnates who are noted for their loyalism and reactionaryism. We understand that the plan is to acquire control of some of the existing papers in various parts of the country and to utilize them for carrying on a subtle reactionary propaganda. The organs owned or controlled by this syndicate will worm themselves into the confidence of the people by posing as their friends, indulging in vigorous criticisms of heads and members of Governments and creating an impression that they are following an independent policy.

A THICK SMOKE SCREEN.

But they will support the Government in all matters having a vital bearing in the maintenance of the existing centre of authority. On questions of law and order and financial and military policy and other matters which affect the essence of power they will be on the side of Government. It should be remembered that propaganda has been developed in the West into a fine art. It cannot be effective unless its object and purpose are successfully disguised. A thick smoke-screen is an essential part of it. It is believed that the unsophisticated people of this country, including many prominent Indian politicians will fall easy victims to such a clever propaganda and will be hypnotised by it. We would warn Indian nationalists against this new menace which is probably in the process of materializing. They should be on their guard and should not allow themselves to be duped and doped by those papers which may begin to display a sudden and apparently inexplicable exuberance of affection for them and an extraordinarily critical attitude towards petty administrative acts. They should carefully watch how far such organs support in unequivocal terms the main items of the national demand; such as fiscal autonomy, Indianization of the civil and military services, stoppage of recruitment abroad, building up of an Indian mercantile marine, in short, all those items which constitute real Swaraj.

THE MEN BEHIND THE MENACE.

The movement for the establishment of such a syndicated press is due to the keen realization of the power which is being wielded by independent Indian papers. The wail of the U.P. Government in their memorandum on the working of the Reforms recently submitted to the Government of India against the influence wielded by "The Leader" on porular opinion and the pressing need urged therein of a paper which may counteract it, may be recalled in this connection. More than a year ago it was announced at a meeting in London that a powerful organisation of 'stake-holders' would be established in this country with the object, among others, of running a number of papers in the different provinces. It has been recognised by the champions of vested interests that the press has become a power in India and it would not be surprising if steps have been or are being taken to crush out of existence by means of big capital all independent press organs supporting the national cause.

INDIAN NATIONALIST PRESS BEWARE!

Whether this move will be attended with an appreciable measure of success depends largely on the strength, the soundness and the wide diffusion of the national spirit among educated Indians. If they possess the capacity for distinguishing true friends from false, are not misled by appearances, do not allow their critical faculties to be undermined by easy credibility and probe beneath the surface to find out whether a sinner has really become a saint, then this move will fail of its purpose. It has to be remembered that in the struggle for freedom all points of vantage will be attacked, directly or indirectly, openly or in a subterraneau manner, with skill, resource and ingenuity, by the opponents of Indian nationalism. The stakes are tremendous and the monopolists of power do not undervalue the power of propaganda in modern conditions to reinforce and maintain the same. The nationalist press was attempted to be crushed by drastic press laws. The attempt failed. Another method, the efficacy of which has been established in England and in many western countries, is probably going to be tried here, to destroy the freedom and the power of the press not by repressive legal enactments, which raise so much hue and cry, but by truthless competition backed by almost unlimited resources. Let the Indian nationalists beware betimes. The tentacles all of Capitalists imperialism are spreading in a new direction.

One question we have to put in this connection. Do Lords Irwin and Burnham and Sir Victor Sassoon and the Maharaja of Darbhanga know anything of this sinister movement?

HOW INDIA IS EXPLOITED

(Countinued from page 6.)

inspite of the rapidly growing mileage of railway traction, the evolution of the locomotive in South Africa is yet in the initial stages of a careful study on account of the peculiar formation of the country with curves of 300 feet radius and steep gradients of 1 in 30. Due to peculiar geographical formation there are over 100 types or classes of engines in service, all in the progressive stages of experiments while engineers have yet to decide upon the most suitable machines for efficient use. There should be scarcely any over-anxiety regarding the discovery that all was not well with two only of the new comers and that they were not able to perform the work they were intended for. Who knows that the specification may have been faulty or the nature of the soil abnormal? But South Africa also seems to have developed a defective vision similarly with the Indian Chamber of being wilfully blind and ignores the misdemeanants as inconsiderable insignificances amongst its purchases of hundreds of locomotives worth hundreds of thousands sterlings. The "Times" evidently has not been told that besides the two locomotives of heavy hearted memorising, the Union has been placing a larger proportion of its orders for machinery with foreign firms.

SOUTH AFRICA BUYES FROM CONTINENT.

The correspondent of the "Times" being wholly absorbed in recording the results of the searching post-mortem investigations on the two defunct engines in the mortuary division of the workshop of Pretoria has not been able to purvey to the paper up-to-date information about the current of Union orders flowing in scores again and again to Germany, Switzerland and Belgium. A reference to the August records of the London Chamber of Commerce will tell the "Times" that its Capetown correspondent bemoans the placements of 36 locomotives for £200,000 with a Swiss firm, that 7 more are again indented from Germany. The reasons adduced and admitted to be are that the lowest British tender was £1,000 per loco higher in the first instance and the lowest British quotation was higher by £1,186 in the second instance. Further research in the files of "Cape Argus" and "Cape Times" and "Times" Trade Supplement (all recent publications) will enlighten the "Times" that very tall orders have gone all the way to the Continental manufactures and that of locomotives alone out of about 165 ordered 145 are indented for from Germany during the subsequent period of mishap to the two engines.

EPIDEMIC OF "LOWER TENDERS".

But the "lower tender mania" has not only been spreading, but has been extending with epidemic virulence and speed. That the "Times" is ignorant of it is to question its claims of ubiquity, that it keeps the information aside with a purpose is beyond us to suggest against the august journal—but that it escaped it somehow is a fact. In the low tender mania the Union is in good company with Canada which bought of the U. S. A. in 1927 iron and steel products worth 233 million dollars. We also hear very frequently the plaintive howls of the British manufacturers that in spite of reductions in price by 40 to 50 per cent. British products cannot make much headway in the Australian market in face of renewing instructions and the standing orders of the Government, (apart from export subsidies and bounties to the Commonwealth products and the highly protective tariff walls besides) to the public services and local authorities to buy indigenous ware even though the margin in price be higher by 50 per cent. or even more than the foreign offers.

THE PUSHING GERMANS.

Admittedly Australian home products of iron and steel being born of later experimentations must only be uncouth bantlings before the British manufactures of centuries old eugenics. The preference must necessarily be, therefore, "regardless of all considerations" of quality or quotations. Besides nowadays the well-worn wail of the United Kingdom is more frequently dinned into the ears that in the Anglo-German trade the balance has been preponderatingly in favour of Germany. No doubt that the thought must be most distressing to the mother-country that her first born as also the youngest of her offsprings have thus been breaking through the cordons and ties and pledges and go astray to purchase their requirements in foreign markets. The thoughts must be most afflicting in recollection of the knowledge that Canada (oldest since 1897), South Africa and the Commonwealth have been not only the original and principal proponents and zealous advocates of the Imperial preference, that there exists between them the further sentimental preference of blood-relationship and besides they all are the intent listeners to and highly resonent magephones of the slogan, made more clamant day in and day out, "Buy and sell British goods." The reason why they do so is not far to seek since in this era of attenuated purchasing power overstocked markets, lowering prices, clean-cut business smothers all sentiments however deeply seated. The largest of State resources cannot perennially stand the strain of the obligatory homage to British factories and afford continuously to be charitable and helpful in reducing the number of thirteen lakhs and more unemployed in Britain, however much the existence of Cabinets may depend upon it. Canada, Africa, America, Australia as all others of the Imperial race mean to do business in the business-way only. But India alone, a dependency centuries old, should bleed herself dry and white to feed the fire alive in the forges of British factories, despite their decrepit plant and therefore their costlier products. She alone should render all apotheosis to longer life and superior quality in spite of the growing obsolescence through age and later and more useful innovations. She alone should stifle all aspirations of industrial progress, bear with official apathy and go on with uneconomic business methods as the gods on high may ordain for her. She alone should remain for all days and for ever a dumping-ground for and under economic hegemony of England and her pals of commercial combinations, karteis and trusts, of participants in profits at India's cost.

Of all other self-luminous members of the Imperial fraternity she alone should hang separately in the pandemonium of warring interests and political noises and confusions growing worse confounded. She should have nothing of scientific research, of industrial initiative, impetus or advance, but be for ever buying British goods in face of dearer prices and in despair of industrial uplift. Because it is so ordained by the foster parents!

PRIVATE CABLES ON COTTON.

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following Cable from New York dated 8th inst:—

January Highest 20.39 (10.55 a.m.) lowest 19.75 (11.53 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following Cables from Liverpool dated 8th inst:—

Agricutural Bureau Report.—Crop 14373,000 (against previous report of 14133000 and 12,789,000 some period last year.)

Estimated Yield per acre 151-8 (against 152-3 same period last year.)

Acreage.—45,326,000 (against 44,916,000 as of 1st Sept. 1928 and last year's revised acreage of 41,905,000.)

Ginned.—Ginned to 30th Nov. 28, 12,562,000 (against previous report of 11,320,000 ginned to 13th Nov.)

(2) Crop larger than expected. While we do not look for any material advance in the near future, have a favourable opinion of the market eventually. Advise buying on declines.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 8th inst:—

Some liquidation on Bureau but market fairly steady. Increase may discourage outside interest temporarily but statistical situation still strong.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool friends dated 8th December 1928.

Reiss Brothers "Crop 14,373,000 bales ginned 12,562,000 bales above expectations advise buying on declines."

Stubbs & Grindrod. "Bureau bearish on paper but consider already discounted Don't expect reaction go far, expect considerable resistance below to-day's price, undertone steady."

"Bureau somewhat bearish market may still decline Think improbable serious decline consequence improvement trade advise buying around ten pence."

Harris Irby & Vose:—"Cotton:—Increased estimate production does not equal recent increased estimates consumption. Therefore doubt much further decline, and expect ultimately twenty three cents or higher."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends dated 8th Inst:—

4-10 p.m.:—"Report bearish but we maintain our views. Reports of American trade good."

5-40 p.m.:—"New York friends confirm our views, and think prices very reasonable."

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

"Estimate larger than expected, declined on long liquidation; expect trade support on declines. Favour buying on weak spots.""

Messrs. Umrigar & Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 8th Inst as under: Think market well liquidated and consumption outlook warrants maintaining conservative long position.

M. C. C. DEFEATS COMBINED COUNTRY XI

VICTORY BY AN INNINGS AND 169 RUNS

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Warwick.—M. C. C. defeated the Combined Country eleven by an inning and 169 runs. Visitors made 510 in the first innings. The home team who had made 128 in the first innings were all out for 213 in their second venture.—Reuter's Special.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 10-12-1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.953 inches (.024 below normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 v.m. (previous day) 29.837 inches (.036 hours plus .005.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in post 24 hours plus .00'.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.9.

Maximum temperature during 24 rours 90.6 degrees (3.6 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.2 degrees (6.1 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 75 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 17 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 161 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 27.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1.

Three earthquake shocks all of slight intensity coming apparently from the same origin at a distance of about 5,900 miles away were recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 5 hours, 41 minutes, 10 hours 48 minutes, and 23 hours 54 minutes respectively yesterday (I. S. T.).

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8. Remtico Paragon Ribbons	
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10. R R R & Red Seal Duplicators	20. Machine Posting Looseleaf Devices Made by the Baker-Vawter Co. Division of Remington—Rand
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EVANS' SEXATONES

3

CRY OF TEEMING MILLIONS

"WE WANT "ANNA" RAJ"

NEHRU SCHEME PROVIDES ECONOMIC PROGRAMME

We want "anna" Raj. We cannot recognise any Raj which does not give us "anna' Raj. This was the pathetic outburst of a labourer at a public meeting under the auspices of the F Ward District Congress Committee on Sunday night. The subject of the meeting was: "The Calcutta Congress and what our delegates should do." Mr. S. H. Jhabvala presided and Messrs. Jinabhai P. Joshi and C. K. Subramaniam (delegates), and Messrs. S. D. Acharya and C. K. Narayan Swami addressed the meeting.

"F" WARD DELEGATES SUPPORT NEHRU REPORT.

Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi who first addressed the meeting frankly told all those assembled there that he would stand by the Nehru Report. But he assured them that he stood for Independence as well, for where was the Indian who would call himself a patriot, but would not desire complete national independence for his Motherland? Mr. Joshi observed that the Nehru Report afforded the greatest common measure for all parties to join on a truly national demand, and the greatest need of the hour was unity. He then referred to various aspects of the Report and showed that such Report, if thrown out for want of political sagacity and farsightedness, would land the country in a deplorable condition.

MOST OUTSTANDING FEATURE.

Mr. C. K. Subramaniam who followed made an outspoken speech. He characterised the Nehru Report as the Charter of Indian freedom. The most outstanding feature of the Nehru Report was that it stood for uncompromising nationalism. He explained how with the advent of the unfortunate divisions in the Congress ranks communalism had been making steady headway over nationalism to the detriment of the Indian nation for communalism was the very negation of nationalism. To this reactionary tendency the Nehru Report had dealt a deadly blow, declared Mr. Subramaniam. The one question which confronted the nation at the present time was the question of intercommunal unity. He thought that unity could only be achieved if Indians acted in terms of the nations and considered themselves Indians first and everything else afterwards. Concluding the speaker discussed the question of Dominion Status vs. Independence. He stood for Independence, but would accept the Nehru Recommendations as the first immediate step. Circumstanced as the country was, he was convinced that Independence did not come within the range of practical politics.

Mr. S. D. Acharya stressed on the immediate goal of India being declared as Complete National Independence.

"WE WANT 'ANNA' RAJ."

At this stage the President asked the audience whether any of them wanted to speak a few words on the subject. Though there was none to volunteer, a labourer, however, got up and declared that he did not understand what Independence was and how the Nehru Constitution fell short of it. He could only understand a Government, call it what they would, which would give to the teeming millions enough food and a fair deal for their day's work. "We want 'anna' Raj. We do not want any Raj except 'anna' Raj", declared this labourer in evident pathos. This caught the audience to the quick and everyone of those present at the meeting realised that truth was in these words and the President truly charcterised them as the "words of the soil of India."

NEHRU SCHEME GIVES IT.

Mr. Jhabvala then asked Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami to address a few words. Mr. Swami did not want to refer in any detail to the various aspects of the Nehru Report and what it promised to the country. But the words of the labourer required the gravest consideration because he had spoken the words which would be echoed by millions in the country who formed the back-bone of the nation. He would, therefore, explain whether the Nehru Constitution promised them "anna" Raj. He declared that the Nehru Constitution contained definite clauses which guaranteed to every worker the securing of a living wage, the protection of motherhood, welfare of children and the economic consequences of old age, infirmity and unemployment. The Nehru Scheme further assured to the unorganised and illiterate masses of India equal rights with the literate and monied classes and there was no room for any distinction in the exercise of citizenship rights. It also promised them compulsory elementary education, State laws for the maintenance of health and fitness of work of all citizens. What more could they expect of any Government? What more did they want? Did not this Committee promise them "anna" Raj? Mr. Narayan Swami was sure that there could be only one answer to these questions, that the Nehru Report conceived in the truest national spirit and no reasonable person could take any exception to it.

DEPOSE FALSE GODS.

Continuing Mr. Swami said that the greatest need of the hour was national unity. The importance of unity they had realised in the industrial strikes. If, he added, the labourers could not get their grievances redressed and their legitimate demands granted with united action, how could the nation win its freedom without national solidarity? It was time, concluded the speaker, that those workers, who formed the majority of those present there, told those who were bent upon alienating them from the national currents that they would only be welcome in the midst of the workers if they stood for national unity as they preached for working-class solidarity.

Mr. Jhabvala in winding up the proceedings exhorted them to organise and unite, for without unity nothing could be won.

The meeting then terminated.

A VILE PARLE SCANDAL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For the past several months the Vile Parle Notified Area Committee, with the approval and assistance of the Collctor of the Bombay Suburban District, has been recovering from hundreds of plot-holders an illegal claim for interest on the contribution amount payable under the Bombay Town Planning Act. Several poor landholders are paying the amount and interest under the threat of auction sale of the plots. Several landholders applied to the Collector and the Commissioner for an investigation of their alleged liability for interest but summary replies have been received rejecting their contentions without any attempt for argument. As all who are aggrieved may not to be able to go to the Court of Law against the Government they will deem it a favour if you kindly publish their grievance which is as follows:—

Under Section 26 of the Bombay Town Planning Act interest on the amount of contribution is payable only in those cases where the amount is agreed to be paid by instalments. The Notified Area Committee or other local body fixes the instalments with the sanction of the Commissioner and gives notices to the plot-holders that the whole amount must be paid at once or the intention of the plot-holded to accept the instalmental system and interest mentioned in the said notice must be notified to the Notified Area Committee. It is evident that the second alternative will not be binding upon any plot-holder unless he expressely notifies his intention to the Notified Area Committee or otherwise accepts it by part performance as, for instance, by paying one or two instalments. In the case of the Vile Parle Notified Area Committee, these notices were not even served on some plot-holders. Many of the plot-holders who were served are contending, and they are contending rightly, that the mere acceptance of the notice is not an acceptance of the instalmental system. These notices were served in April 1925, the instalments with interest were to be paid each year in April 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928 and so on, or the whole amount was to be paid in April 1925, without interest. The Notified Area Committee slept over the whole matter for over three years after serving some of the notices and did not take any steps in 1925, 1926 and 1927 either to recover the instalments or the whole amount. In 1927 the new non-official chairman was appointed on the Notified Area Committee and without investigating every individual case for finding out whether the instalmental system has been accepted, the Collector sanctioned the issue of coersive measures for the removery of the total amount of contribution with interest at 7 per cent. from April 1925. Lands are being sold by auction by the Mamlatdar South Salsette for the alleged failure to pay.

Some people pay the full amount of contribution without interest and desire to contest the claim for interest and intimate to the Notified Area Committee at the time of payment that the amount should be appropriated for the contribution only and not for interest. But inspite of these express instructions, the Notified Area Committee appropriates a part of the amount for the interest upto the date of payment and takes the rest in part payment of the principal amount of contribution and shows a balance of the principal amount as unpaid. This is a further illegal action on the part of the Notified Area Committee.

The general tax-payer in Vile Parle should, therefore, note that this action on the part of their local body will soon involve that body into dozens of suits for recovery of the illegal exactions and the general tax-payer will have to suffer the consequences and make up the deficit incurred by their Notified Area Committee owing to those suits. The rich will get justice by filing suits for recovery of their amounts while the poor are to get no justice at all.

This reasons why the contribution amount was not paid in 1925 are numerous. Notices of demand were not properly served, the roads of the scheme were not made until 1927, the Government raised an objection to the title of scores of plot-holders and claimed the land as Government land and until that objection was found invalid the Government refused to give permissions to build and the plot-holders naturally postponed payments. Even the Notified Area Committee, it is understood, passed a resolution that coercive measures should be suspended pending the Government objection, which was ultimately given up.

It is rumoured that the Collector and the Commissioner have perceived the illegality of this claim for interest without the acceptance of the instalmental system on the part of the plot holder but they are assisting the Notified Area Committee to recover this interest because that Committee has to pas it to the Government under its own contract with the Government and secondly because the acceptance of the instalment system was not secured by several other Notified Area Committees such as Santa Cruz, etc., and if the exemption for interest is once granted in the case of Vile Parle it will have to be granted in other places. If this rumour is true, nothing can be more scandalous than this misuse of authority on the part of the officials concerned.

It is hoped that the all the authorities concerned will still investigate this scandal and do justice. It is to be specially regretted that the Notified Area Committee and its non-Official Chairman should be the chief wrongdoers in this illegal harassment of the people.—Yours, etc.,

K. K. VAIDYA

Vaidya Cottage,
Vile Parle, Dec. 8.

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BOMBAY, TUESDAY DECEMBER 11 1928

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Head Office is in BOMBAY and so it is prompt in attending to all your demands.

THE MYSTERY OF "IL DUCE"

Bullets pass but Mussolini Remains

W. S. Gilbert once invited a friend to spend a week-end on his yacht. When the friend arrived he looked the craft up and down, and said: "I thought it was bigger than it is." "No," replied Gilbert putting him in his place, "it's no bigger than it is."

The reader of Mussolini's Autobiography (Hutchinson, 30s.) will feel something of the disappointment of the candid friend. It is big enough, but it does not reveal enough of a personality which we in this country find it hard to understand. It is not so much an autobiography as a supertract, a piece of special pleading, the act of a man who, in spite of all his fine words, is conscious of the necessity of making out a case.

ENEMIES AND FRIENDS.

It is now six years since the March on Rome, which Mussolini usually refers to as "the revolution." Since then no one living has been so bitterly attacked and so extravagantly praised, not only by his own countrymen but by observers abroad. To some he represents Europe's chief bulwark against Bolshevism. To others he is a tyrant worse than Lenin, a self-seeking schemer who has suppressed free speech and made a mockery of Parliamentary institutions. Which is right?

This book convinces us of Mussolini's patriotis ("I am desperately Italian," he says, and it is true), his unswerving purpose, his immense energy, and his iron will, but still we are puzzled. We feel that he keeps us at arm's length. He leaves too much unsaid. He has written too soon—before his work is finished. Consequently, he gives nothing away. He admits no mistakes—writes, indeed, as though he were incapable of making one.

COCKSURENESS.

His cocksureness makes one gasp. Other Prime Ministers may believe themselves to be infallible, but none has dared, even in an election manifesto, to write of himself and his record like this:—

In every regard I was an excellent soldier.

I do not believe in the supposed influence of books.

I amused myself (during the War) by joing the most dangerous expeditions of reconnoitre. . .

I was promoted corporal by merit, with a citation from my superior in these words "Benito Mussolini, ever the first in operations of courage and audacity."

War had left a deep poetical vein in our national life. No one sensed it better, no one seemed more of a part in it, than I.

I never forget.

On the field of integrity there is no assault to be made upon me.

I have always spoken with brutality to to the multitudes. That is a distinct contrast to the contemptible courtship made for their favour by the political paries of every time and every land.

I was acclaimed as a conqueror and a saviour. This flattered me, but be sure it did not make me proud.

It was only by my great authority that I avoided the destruction, not only rhetorical, but also quite real, of my most rabid enemies. I saved their skins for them.

Because of the serene judgment that I endeavour to summon for every act of mine I ordered the guilty to be arrested.

I am more alive and stronger than ever before. I could repeat, as I said one day after an attempt against my life, "The bullets pass, Mussolini remains."

Stupid indeed are those who fail to see that I have taken a serene, respectful attitude toward other countries but not a humbled one. ("That absurd man," the late Lord Curzon used to call him.)

"SWELLED FROGS."

This sort of stuff, much of it sheer bounce, colours the book from cover to cover. On the one hand the Duce, clear-eyed, strong, self-sufficient, incorruptible, infallible, the incarnation of the Spirit of Italy; on the other all who venture to disagree with him—"swelled frogs," "beasts of decadence," "coward wolves and ferocious sheep," he calls them, and much else besides. If this is the authentic voice of a superman, thank Heaven for our Baldwins and Asquiths and Bonar Laws, our northern reserve—and our sense of the ridiculous.

The chief value of this autobiography, then, lies not in its revelation of personal character (for although the words are Mussolini's own we feel that his portrait is all out of focus), but in the light it throws on the inception and history of the Fascist movement. Mussolini founded it when he was expelled from the Socialist party for urgng intervention in the War. He meant it at first to be a political party, but after the Armistice, when the Socialists and Communists were gaining the upper hand, he realized that he would have to use force to reach his objective.

THE MARCH ON ROME.

In his newspaper office in Milan he worked day and night to perfect his machinery while Ministries rose and fell, the lira began to slide towards the abyss, and the country was plunged into strike after strike.

Finally in 1922 the week Facta Cabinet took office—all alternatives had been tried and failed—and Mussolini decided that his moment had come. He marched on Rome and now justifies his action in these words:—

It is bad enough to suffer a government which creates nothing; it is even worse to suffer a system of politics which cannot even create an administration of itself.

We are not told much about the March that we did not know before, except that the interview with the King was "characterized by gdeat cordiality." Even after that Mussolini tried to rule with a Coalition Cabinet, but he was soon driven by resignations to form his Grand Council and assume the mantle of Dictator. In two years he had balanced the Budget. He has since remodelled the banking and educational systems, reformed the police force, created a flying force, put a new incentive into industry, and concluded treaties with most of Italy's neighbours—an astonishing achievement, however it was accomplished, for a man who was trained first as a teacher and then as a journalist.

Mussolini is a great phrase-maker. But in this book his eloquence is rather roughly handled by the translator, Richard Washburn Child, formerly United States Ambassador in Dome, and the printer.—Bohn O' London's Weekly.

"SOME PLAIN FACTS ABOUT KHADDAR"

The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Anil Baran Ray is flooding us with his criticisms on Khadar. To alleviate the sad plight of our agriculturists, Mr. Ray has, in his orignal article, suggested the following innovations.

"The poverty of the Indian people," writes Mr. Ray in the said article, "can be cured only by removing foreign rule and foreign competition placing the primitive agriculture of the country on a scientific basis, introducing big machinery and large-scale production, supplemented by suitable cottage industries with modern devices and methods, together with necessary improvements in banking, co-operation, tariff, facilities of transport and so forth."

It should be noted here, that the two very essential conditions for the realisation of Mr. Ray's economic Utopia are, the removal of foreign rule and foreign competition.

In his yesterday's article, he has suggested the supplementary industries of "cattle breeding, dairy farming, poultry farming, fish culture, flower culture, fruit culture, sericulture and similar other industries that may be found suitable to local conditions."

No doubt, agriculture on a so-called "scientific basis" will be productive of a certain amount of benefit to the cultivator, but there are certain well-known difficulties. In India, the average acreage per cultivator is only about 2 1/4 acres, which are too small for the application of new implements and improved methods of agriculture. 75 per cent of the population subsits on such impoverished small-holdings Khaddarites will not raise the slightest objection to the application of science to agriculture, so long as the machine does not oust the various field-workers, and thus create further unemployment and worries.

To the list of supplementary industries of Mr. Ray, we can add bee-keeping, cane-work, basket-makking, sock knitting and so on. Out of all these the most substantial proposition appears to be that of cattle breeding and dairy farming. But in this instance, we will have to find a ready and profitable market for the surplus goods. It should be borne in mind that India is not Holland, where the natural conditions for this industry are more favourable, and besides, they have got good customers; the chief one being England herself. Without prejudice to any one of these, we Khaddarites prefer the Charka for the following reasons:—

1. It is immediately practicable, because (a) It does not require any capital or costly implements to put into operation. Both the raw material and the implements for working it can be cheaply and locally obtained. (b) It does not require any higher degree of skil) or intelligence than the ignorant and poverty-striken masses of India possess. (c) It requires so little physical exertion that even little children and old men can practise it and so contribute their mite to the fomily fund. (d) It does not require the ground to be prepared for its introduction afresh, as the spinning tradition is still alive among the people.

2. It is universal and permanent, as next to food, yarn alone can be sure of always commanding an unlimited and ready market at the very doorsteps of the worker, and thus ensures a steady regular income to the impoverished agriculturist.

3. It is independent of monsoon conditions and so can be carried on even during famine times

4. It is not opposed to the religious or social susceptibilities of the people.

5. It provides a most perfect ready means of fighting famine.

6. It carries work to the very cottage of the peasant and thus prevents the disintegration of the family under economic distress.

7. It alone can restore sofe of the benefits of the village communities of India now wellnigh ruined.

8. It is the back-bone as much of the hand-weaver as of the agriculturist, as it alone can provide a permanent and stable basis for the hand-loom industry which at present is supporting from 8 to 10 million people and supplies about one-third of the clothing requirements of India.

9. Its revival would give a fillip to a host of cognate and allied village occupations and thus rescue the villages from the state of decay into which they have fallen.

10. It alone can insure the equitable distribution of wealth among the millions of inhabitants of India.

11. It alone effectively solves the problem of unemployment, not only the partial unemployment of the agriculturist, but of the educated youth aimlessly wandering in search of occupation. The very magnitude of the task requires the marshalling of all the intellectual forces of the country to guide and direct the movement. I am indebted to Mr. Gregg for the above points. I would like to draw the special attention of Mr. Ray to reasons, 1, 2, 3, 8, and 10. If our critics have got anything better than Charka, answering most of the above conditions, to suggest, we will give them a patient hearing, and try if we can take a leaf from their book.

I cannot quite understand the connotation of Mr. Ray's "large-scale production." I think he has in view the textile industry. He is of opinion that if big factories are started "many persons who now depend on agricultural work will go to the factories, and the remaining agriculturists will get more lands and consequantly more work. Money will flow from the factories to the villages and improve them." Let us suppose, for the sake of argument, that the whole of India will wear only Indian mill-made cloth. The total cloth consumption of India is 4661 million yards, of which 1789 million yards are produced by our mills, 1769 million yards are imported, while the remaining 1103 million yards are produced in hand-looms. According to a certain authority, 2165 million pounds of yarn will be needed to produce 4661 million yards. Our mills with a spindle equipment of 7,245,119 produce 705 million lb. of yarn with the labour of about 350,000 operatives. At this ratio, if to have 1165 million pounds of yarn, it would be necessary to have about 11 million spindles, and to convert the yarn into cloth a corresponding number of looms i.e. 215, 655 looms. This means, that at the most the textile industry will be able to provide work for 2,500,000 men. The strength of our agricultural population is 224 million, (of which 61.4 million are children under 10). I cannot conceive how "money will flow from the factories to the villages," or "the remaining agriculturists will get more lands and consequently more work," if such a small percentage (2 1/2 million out of the total of 224 million) were to enter the factorities. This is nothing but a veritable "dream".

On the other hand, let us see how our Charka fares in this respect. 4661 million yards of cloth means 1165 million lb. of yarn. At the rate of 25 lb. a year per each wheel, 46,600,000 wheels will turn out 1,165 million lb. of yarn. This means that 46,600,000 spinners would supplement their income by spinning. Add to these 46,600,000, thousands of ginners, carders, sizers, dyers, carpenters, smiths, and educated organisers and 3,107,033 weavers necessary for the maintenance of the industry. That will be about half of the adult agricultural population of India.

I would also like to draw the attention of Mr. Ray to the fact that to-day about 8 to 10 million souls subsist on the hand-loom-weaving industry. The bulk of the hand looms depend to-day on mill-yarn. When the mills increase in number, these poor souls will be thrown out of their age-long profession. The weavers find the present-day handspun yarn too coarse. But yearly it is becoming finer and finer, and the day is not far distant when it will reach the fineness and utility of the famous Dacca yarn that was declared by a special Commission in 1864 to the superior to mill-yarn in every respect. Handloom weaving presupposes for its existence that of hand-spinning.

I make a present of these figures, for which I am indebted to Mr. Gregg, to the attention of Mr. Ray. If anything else did not convince him of the efficacy of Charka, I hope the above simple mathematical reasoning will at least succeed in doing it.

I would also like to examine the side-issues raised by him, but I don't feel myself called upon to do it. His criticisms are mainly negative, and the remedies suggested for the economic prosperity of the agriculturists are more or less utopian. It is simply absurd to suggest such supplementary occupations as poultry farming, fish culture, flower culture, fruit culture etc. etc., for 224 million agriculturists. By recommending Charka, we are not for discouraging any of these. Our only point is, that next to agriculture, spinning should be the occupation of our agricultural population for the reasons adduced above in its favour. Yours etc.,

A KHADDARITE.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

TO BE HELD AT CALCUTTA ON DEC. 26

The annual session of the All India Muslim League will be held in Calcutta on the 26th, 27th and 28th instant. The Reception Committee formed in Calcutta has been making the necessary arrangements for holding the session and for accommodation of the guests.

Members of the All-India Muslim League living in European style and desiring to attend the annual session will, if they do not make their own arrangements, be accommodated in hotels and they will have to pay the actual hotel charges. Having regard to the fact that this year there is likely to be a rush of visitors in Calcutta, members of the league relying on the Reception Committee for their accommodation are requested to send intimation to the Secretary of the Committee at once.

Members desiring to stay in Indian style and in the guest house of the Reception Committee are requested to send intimation to the Secretary without delay. Charges for board will perhaps be not more than Rs. 2|- per head per day.

All Intimation to the Reeption Committee must be sent to the Secretary by the 14th instant at 52, Harriso Road, Calcutta.

DUTY OF VOTERS

To. The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—May I hope that the following few lines will find place in your esteemed and widely circulated paper?

The first thing that the Electorate should bear in mind in connection with the ensuing Bombay Municipal Election is that it should exercise its voting power to the well-deserved Candidates who will safeguard the interest of the City with the best of their abilities. The Candidate who is to be elected should not be a champion of Orthodoxy which cause a great set-back to the advancement of the city. Since last two or three months an Orthodoxy movement is set on foot by some irresponsible persons who want to enter the Corporation Hall by hook or crook. But the Electorate understands full well their intentions which will, I am sure, be turned down in proper time.

Secondly there should not be any partisan spirit which does great harm to the progress if the city. Thereby each party fights for its own power and at times it comes in conflict with another party. In doing so it does not care the welfare of the city. Therefore any candidate who has a genuine desire of bettering the condition of the city should not stand on a Party ticket.

Lastly the candidates who are intending to stand again for Election should set before the Electorate their work in the Corporation during the last three years. Thereby the Electorate can judge the future work of the candidates. There are some instances regarding this. But they are insufficient and cannot satisfy the Electorate. Therefore it is to be hoped that such candidates will do the same by public lectures or otherwise soon.—Yours etc.

PANDHARINATH R. KANWINDAY.

Thakurdwar, Bombay Dec. 8.

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Mr. Lavender calls Mrs. Kipling "Caroline."

THROUGH BRITISH EYES

(BY SCRUTATOR.)

Apropos the full display of Sir Malcolm Hailey's pompous authority, the "Pioneer" writes most seathingly as follows:—

"In these unregenerate days when the crash of tumbling thrones is still echoing throughout Europe and the Kings that are left are becoming more democratic . . . it is pleasure that we note that the Governor of a province of India should uphold the glory and majesty of the British people. . . . . There have been some spirits who have pointed out that according to the rules and regulations Sir Malcolm Hailey is not entitled to be received with the royal salute and with "God Save the King."

The "Poineer" further gives us the exhilarating news that "the military authorities in one town in the United Provinces were so misguided, narrow-minded and unappreciative as to refer the request of the humble minded Private Secretary to His Excellency that H. E. should be received with the National Anthem, to highar authorities in Simla, and incredible as it may seem, it appears nevertheless to be a fact that Simla ruled that all a Governor was entitled to was the "Roast Beef of Old England." It is almost impossible to understand the mentality of those who would see the Empire racing towards disintergration amid the wildest progress of demoratic theories, and would not attempt to stay its rake progress by playing "God Save the King" for the Governor.

The "Pioneer" jokingly suggests that "at garden parties, at lunches and at dinners at Government house no individual beneath the rank of a Duke should be permitted to approach within ten feet of the august host; that his appearance should be greeted by all the lower orders falling prove on their faces and uttering moaning cries beseeching pardon for their existence."

Proceeding the "Pioneer" urges that "the sumptuary allowance of an Excellency be doubled in order to provide perpetual bands, and that the crying scandal of the Governor only having two Chopdars, with Silver maces be immediately removed and that he be provided with a score carrying gold top maces, enerusted with the rarest of precious jewels. . . We cannot have enough of these things. people must realise that these demi-royalties must not walk wich common people and acquire a common touch. They must be suggested and the proper amount of "pooja" must be paid to them."

The "Pioneer" concludes its editorial article upon the majestic behaviour of His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Governor of United Provinces by stating that it is a serious matter, and it would be as well if the Provincial Council were immediately to offer a sum of money to the Governor for the manufacture of large medals to be worn by those who have been privileged to gaze at close quarters at the local representative of the divine right of Kings. At the same time a penal act of the most rigorous provisions should be passed to deal with bandmasters who only play half of the National Anthem" "Ego Et Mens Rex."

IN MAYO'S LAND.

An English writer named Reginald Mortimer writes admiringly of Miss Mayo's country in a recent issue of the "Sunday Chronicle", under the Caption "when it is kissing time in U. S. A."—"Courting in a Ford, with something to drink and not much innocence." This Mr. Reginald Mortimer gives us some interesting details about the edifying life of young college girls and boys in the United States of America, and it is better that Miss Ktharine Meyo thinks twice again before writing of the appalling child-marriages and other Indian Social evils.

Mr. Mortimer states that "there is no mistaking the fact that drinking among boys and girls in America is the usual, rather than the unusual. . . . . An American Youth would not think of going to a party without taking his share of the liquor. It is useless for parents to put their foot down on their children's drinking for they more than likely drink themselves. . . . The parents' authority over their children is little more than a farce."

Mr. Mortimer need not tell Miss Mayo of this wide divergence between the theory of prohibition. So loudly preached in America, and its practice,—leaving aside, of course, the question of the advisability of drinking by young college boys and girls.

The "Sunday Chronicle" dilating on this delightful topic says, "there is freedom in America between boys and girls that is duplicated nowhere else in the world. The "age of innocence", has long since died out in Uncle Sam's country and boys and girls talk as openly about sex questions as we discuss the weather. . . Judging by the enormous number of divorces granted every year in America, happy marriages would seem to be in the minority. It is seldom a question of a husband being cruel to his wife. "Wife beaters" are the exception and not the rule in America. "Companionate marriages in America, so far, have been treated as something akin to a joke."

We, here, in India, can only say to Miss Mayo in the memorable words of Christ?

"Let him that is without sin cast the stone first."

KHADDAR DUMB MILLIONS' FRIEND

MOST PROMINENT PLACE IN CONGRESS EXHIBITION

The authorities of the Congress Exhibition have given the most prominent place to Khaddar and the Khaddar Court promises to be attractive and inspiring. Beside the Deshbandhu Hall and the flood light tower the Khaddar Court has been laid out where a lief size clay model of Mahatmaji with his dear Charkha will be placed. In a separate pavilion charts and pictures will explain how the prosperous cloth industry was ruined under foreign administration and how inspite of heavy odds to-day, a few devoted workers are trying to make cottage industry a reality and feeding the poor dumb villagers to whom, an anna a day means much. How Khaddar is distributing money among the weavers, tailors, washermen and spinners and supplying a permanent source of income to many who would otherwise have to beg or fall back upon dishonourable means for their livelihood will be demonstrated and beautiful Khadi of Andhra, Vizagapatam, Assam and from Bengal will mark the wonderful progress that has been made within such a short time.

ENTERTAINMENT SECTION.

The Entertainment Committee of the Congress Exhibition are going to create a new tradition for the Congress. It will be a pleasant relief to attend the entertaining functions on the Exhibition grounds in the midst of serious deliberations that will naturally absorb the sessions of the Congress and the Convention. The Entertainment Committee have arranged for a variety of amusements on perfect oriental style to bring back to the memory of the audience those days of ancient glory when the serious and lighter sides of Indian nature were harmoniously blended conducing to the growth of a healthy body and mind. Experts will be brought from villages to play on "dhol" a village drum These experts used once to be honoured in the durbars and to extort admiration from men with trained ears. There will be magical feats of various kinds kathas, kirtan, Indian concert, circus and even cinema depicting Indian life and culture. The laughing gallery is sure to attract hundreds of people and a Carnival on quite a novel plan will be both enjoyable and instructive.

The great Indian wrestler Gama, the world champion, will meet in duel with Sj. Gobra. A duel fight between these two will be really inspiring to the rising youth of the country.

The doll dancers of Krishnagar will amuse the visitors and remind them of old Bengal when simple folks would be acquainted with stories from legendary books like the Ramayana and the Mahabharata.

The war dance of Santhals and various other dances beating in many respects even the modern art of dancing will fill the mind of the visitors with joy and pride

The Exhibition Committee is to be congratulated on the idea of giving an impetus to these old glorius arts of India which are dying for want of proper encouragement.—"Forward."